Outlaw St. Louis

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25¢

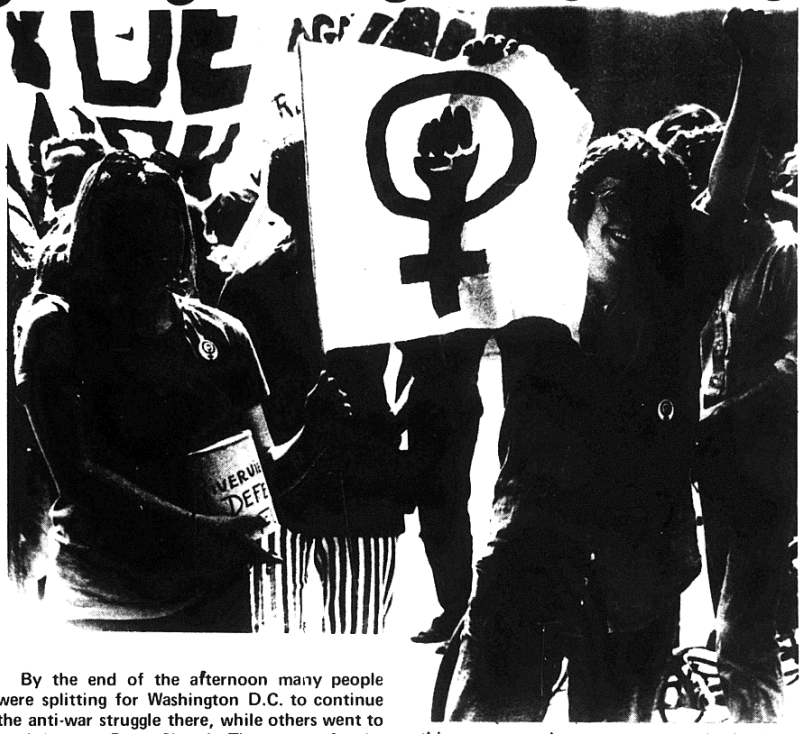
STOCKROOM COPY

GROW UP STRONG, GROW QUICK MY CHILDREN,
QUICK NOW, HURRY.
YOU AND I HAVE FUTURES THAT NEED BUILDING
A HOUSE WHERE MURDER , HATE AND LIES
ARE STRANGERS
WHERE WE CAN LEVEL OUT LIVES WAR-TWISTED
AND WARPED.

–TRIEN UU

MAY DAY

IN maydaymaydaymay



Nearly a thousand people marched through downtown St. Louis on Saturday, joining brothers and sisters across the country (and across the world) for a Mayday demonstration against the war, racism, sexism and repression.

We began at Market and 4th streets, marching from curb to curb and passing the cold, grey buildings and scatterings of onlookers. We picked up spirit and energy, singing chants of "Power to the People" and "Free All Prisoners" and urging the onlookers to join us. A large number of groups were represented -- anti-war forces, women, blacks, gays, high school students, workers. The St. Louis cops were also present, but they played it cool for the most part.

Toward the end of the march, we gathered around the city jail and began shouting to some of the prisoners inside. It was a high moment. Several inmates responded excitedly to our presence with chants of "Free Bobby," "Free Ericka," "Power to the Black Panther Party," and "Power to the White Panther Party."

At this point we tried to set up our P.A. system and have a rally right in front of the jail. The cops were really uptight by the display of solidarity between the prisoners and demonstrators, and refused to let us do any rapping. They had a team of five police dogs ready, just a few yards from us, to prove their determination. Behind them was a squad of 50 more cops. When the OUTLAW photographer approached, they responded by giving him the finger in unison.

After leaving the city jail we all gathered in a small park on 14th and Market for a rally. There were several fairly energetic raps -- the strongest coming from a black worker from United Auto Workers, a black woman from Welfare Rights and a spokesman from Veterans Against the War -- but unless you were right up front, you couldn't hear much because the generator for the P.A. system was making so much noise. Despite sound problems though, a group of sisters presented some really together women's guerrilla theatre.

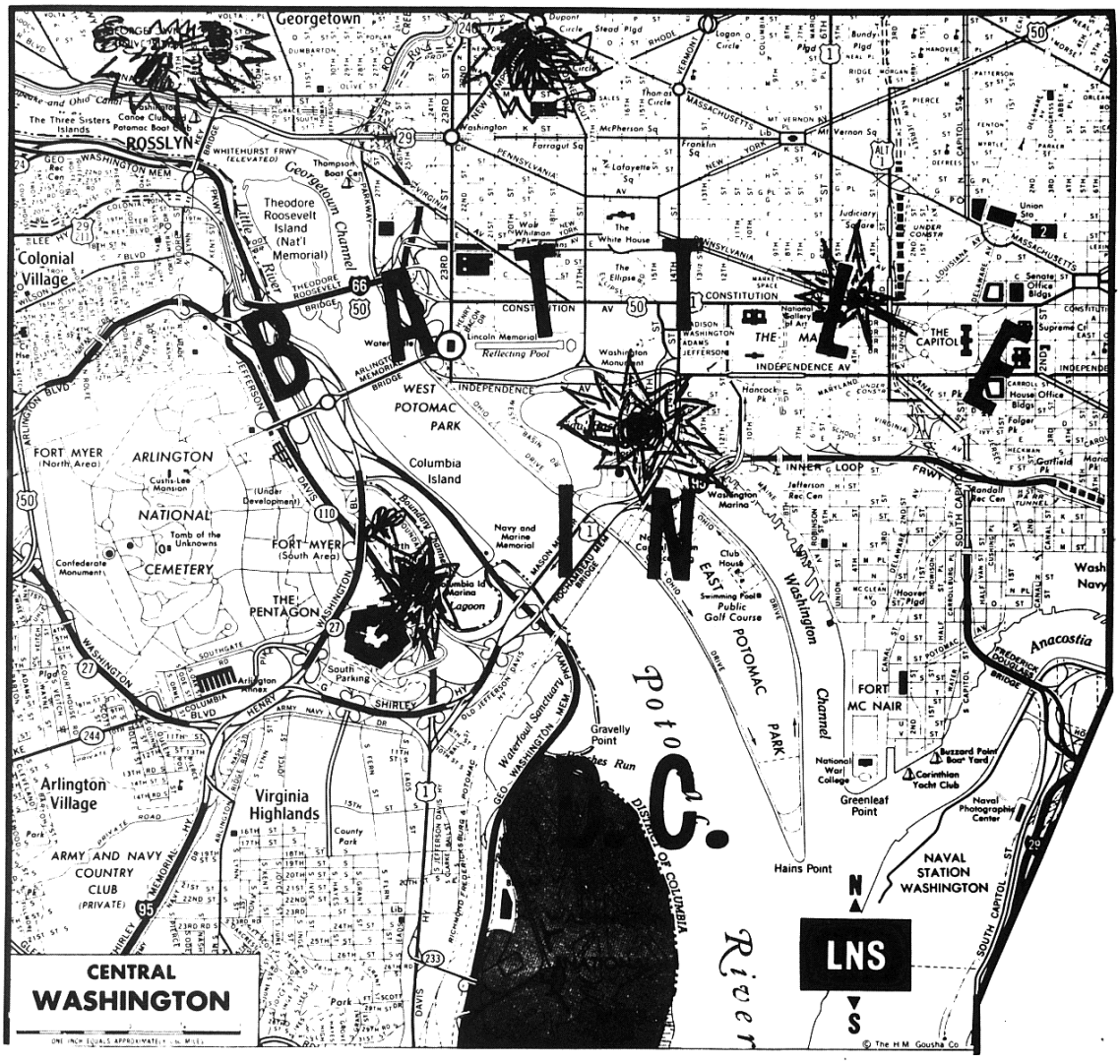
By the end of the afternoon many people were splitting for Washington D.C. to continue the anti-war struggle there, while others went to workshops at Berea Church. The turnout for the workshops was disappointing, but many of us had an opportunity to get together on a more personal level. The women's workshop went off best of all, and it looks like a black women's group has grown out of the Mayday activities.

Lots of people have been asking about whether the march in St. Louis, and the demonstrations in D.C. are really getting us anywhere. Obviously we haven't done much to change the brutal realities of the war, racism, sexism and repression in Amerika. But we are making the first tiny step towards building a people's coalition in our city, towards bringing people together around their own oppression, in solidarity with the people of Indochina who are struggling in the front lines.

It's clear that something pretty heavy has been happening during the past year, beneath the surface of a fairly quiet period. For one thing, more and more groups are beginning to get it together -- Women's Liberation, the High School Liberation Front, Veterans Against the War, G.I.s, Gay Liberation, just to name some.

Building a people's coalition isn't going to be easy. Even in preparing for Mayday there was a lot of conflict and struggle, and there were times when it looked like things might fall apart but somehow people worked it through and reached acceptable compromises. It has been vital to involve many people in making decisions, not just a few leaders. But since leaders have been making all the decisions for such a long time, it's really hard to break through the elitism that's so much a part of our culture. The women's movement has been a good influence on this part of our struggle.

So Mayday has to viewed as just a beginning in rallying together the kinds of forces necessary to create a new society.



7000 BUSTED

MAYDAY, MAY 3 -

The Mayday demonstrations in Washington were brutally and efficiently suppressed today by a massive display of force from Washington police, national guard and federal troops. By the end of the day over 7,000 people had been arrested. Nobody would estimate the number of injured. The headquarters of the Mayday Collective had been raided and Rennie Davis faced charges of criminal conspiracy and violation of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. Washington was under virtual martial law.

Police began to move against the demonstrators early Sunday morning when it became clear that 30,000 to 40,000 people might take part in the disruptions scheduled for Monday. The demonstrators' permit to use Potomac Park as a camping site was revoked by order of the Justice Department and the Department of the Interior. While demonstrators slept, the police moved in and cleared the park. People were dispersed all over the city, closely followed by police who patrolled the streets in squad cars, trucks, jeeps, buses and motor cycles, with sirens blaring constantly.

At dawn demonstrators tried to regroup at selected sites in the city, hoping to block bridges, snarl traffic and disrupt government business in the capitol. For a time the demonstrators succeeded in temporarily stopping traffic at Tidal Base Bridge and DuPont Circle (major arteries into the city), only to be dispersed by police nightstick clubbings, tear gas and mace. People thought that if they sat peacefully in the streets they would be dragged off and arrested. Instead, the cops clubbed them or ran over them with motorcycles, and directed motorists to run them down (fortunately few did).

Police quickly drove large crowds off the major highways, dispersing them into small groups and onto side streets where they were beaten and arrested.

By late morning, arrests became indiscriminate and beatings general. Anybody with long hair seen on the streets was in trouble. Georgetown, where many demonstrators fled, was deluged with cannister after cannister of tear and pepper gas. George Washington University was occupied by hundreds of police. Dormitories were raided and students taken out of their rooms and beaten.

Young people found that any car might hold cops. Some were surprised by pigs in Hertz rent-a-cars with civilian drivers. Others found city buses loaded with police.

At one point, a helicopter filled with marines carrying loaded carbines and sheathed bayonets used tactics perfected in Vietnam to disperse demonstrators at the Washington Monument. But generally, federal troops and the national guard were kept out of the fighting. They had been ordered "not to appear as an alien invading force," and indeed they did not.

In fact, anti-war sentiment and sympathy with the demonstrators was widespread among the troops. Many people told of avoiding arrest by staying with soldiers who told them to stick with them and avoid the cops. Soldiers standing on street corners greeted demonstrators with **"V" s** and fists. Many GI's talked freely of their hatred of the government and the army. People saw troops smoke joints while they were supposed to be patroling the streets.

Demonstrators were also well treated by Washington D.C.'s black population. Many demonstrators were forced to flee into ghetto areas after being routed by police. They were greeted there with fists and shouts of "Revolution now." Many black people offered their apartments as shelter from the cops.

At least half of the over seven thousand people arrested were herded into a temporary outdoor stockade near J.F.K. stadium. They are being kept there with no food, no toilets and no medical treatment for the many wounded. Tonight the temperature is supposed to drop to 40° and there is no protection from the cold in the stockade. Several times the prisoners began to sing inside the stockade. They were gassed.

The general feeling of the demonstrators is that the day was a "military disaster." Everyone had underestimated the brutality and tactical sophistication of the D.C. police. People expected their non-violence to protect them from police brutality. It didn't. People didn't think the government would ever bust 7,000 people. They did, and now no one doubts they are prepared to arrest many more.

The Mayday Collective and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the two major sponsors of the demonstrations, have called for more non-violent civil disobedience on Tuesday. But most people in Washington think that's insanity. There aren't enough people left to block off the city, and few see the point in more arrests.

Unbelievably, the morale of the demonstrators remains good. Everyone is excited about the reaction of D.C. blacks and the troops. Everyone is furious at the brutality of the D.C. cops and the repressiveness of the government. Most people seem to have had their will to fight strengthened.

As we go to press late Monday night, May 3, it's not clear what shape the action in Washington will take during the remainder of the week. Only one call has been issued for definite action: a march on the Department of Justice, scheduled for 11 A.M. Tuesday.

It is too early to make final analyses of the D.C. action, but one thing does seem clear. People went to Washington armed largely with their anger and their sense of urgency. They went, perhaps, without having sufficiently distinguished the difference between a march, a demonstration, civil disobedience, guerrilla warfare – and the tactics appropriate to each.

We can and will learn from this. The reasons for demonstrating were pressing and valid – and they still are. Many people who have been to Washington to protest before went again this time, because the Vietnam war is at a crucial turning point. After the defeat suffered by the Saigon troops in Laos, Vietnamization is finished. The American government has only two options in Southeast Asia: total withdrawal, or the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The Vietnamese realize this and have called for massive demonstrations all around the world to warn the U.S. of what will happen if it doesn't leave Vietnam.

The reasons for struggle remain. Mayday will come again.

-Prepared with the help of
OUTLAW Collective members in D.C.

FREEDOM'S JUST

Mayday morning, a couple of us met four of the people who were busted in the anti-dress code struggle at Riverview Gardens High School. We were struck by the confidence and openess that seemed to come from their committment to struggle over their own problems rather than from feeling guilty over someone elses'. Everybody spoke freely without dominating anyone else. Since we didn't have a tape recorder, this article is merely our interpretation of the thoughts and feelings that they generated.

Students at Riverview Gardens High School have been struggling for a long time against their dress code. People have been working through legitimate channels since last fall. Last November, they passed around a petition and got 800 signatures. But an administrator ripped it up in their faces. Students have attended school board meeting after school board meeting, but the board repeatedly refused to hear their grievances.

Students have suffered a long string of abuses. Students have often had their own books confiscated. One student had her copy of *Revolution For The Hell Of It* taken away by a particularly reactionary teacher. And a sister student, who spoke up on her behalf got suspended. The administration divides the students by dealing out heavier punishments to longhairs than other students.

Last year, a teacher was fired for "improper grooming." Students who don't fall in line are considered "disrespectful." A student who wore an American Flag tie was called (get this) COMMUNIST!!?**!

But the spirit of Riverview Gardens High School was rising. A month ago, Superintendant of Schools Benton spoke at a school assembly. No one, to this day, knows what he said. The booing overwhelmed him!

At the next board meeting, Tuesday, April 27, Pig Benton had to give a little. He was scared and hardly let anyone speak. He refused to eliminate the dress code entirely. So he tried to buy the students off by allowing them to wear shorts and to grow sideburns down to the bottom of their earlobes.

The next day, Wednesday, after several students ran shouting through the halls, some six hundred students assembled in the cafeteria to protest the school board's action. They declared themselves the RVHS Student Union and elected officers. They moved outside after it became too stuffy in the cafeteria. Some teachers locked their students in their classrooms. The demonstration was orderly and non-violent. But the administration threatened the students with suspension or expulsion. Some of them left, but most stayed.

The adminstrators took pictures and demanded identification from the students. Many of the students refused to show their IDs. But, when the administrators threatened to call the police the demonstration broke up.

The next morning, (Thursday) before dawn, some of the students' homes were raided and they were busted for trespassing on their own school grounds. They were detained for a couple of hours and then released on their own recognizance. All were suspended or expelled.

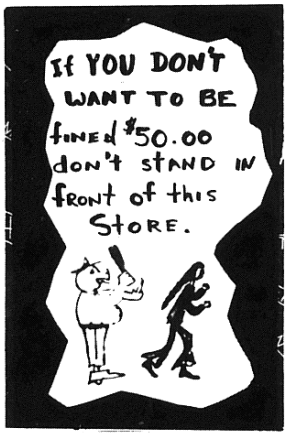
William Sanford, Bellefontaine Neighbors Prosecuting attorney, said, "Some of the persons arrested were termed ring-leaders. Those arrested appeared to be in the forefront of the demonstration, and we wanted them off campus today."

The students we talked to said they didn't care whether they got back in school or not, they just wanted the dress code smashed. And they told us that after the raid their parents supported them a whole lot more.

* * *

There's a Free High School starting in St. Louis. If that's something you could dig going to or working on call Alex at 645-2900 or Jack at 863-0828. People are having regular meetings at 1pm on Sundays at changing locations.

VALLEY PARK – – – – UPTIGHT TOWN



Valley Park, home of the brave and land of the free, where the people really run the town, where even the judge is a bricklayer and the chief of police is a barkeep, has been the scene of massive police harrassment. This town of 3500 people has a growing youth community which gained a focal point when on January 15 Ye Olde Head Shop opened there.

The shit started to come down shortly thereafter. Kids started to get harrassed on the lot outside of the store. There was the time, for example, when a fourteen year old brother walked out of the store smoking a cigarette and was stopped by a cop who questioned him about the cigarette. After a short discussion the cop stated "if you're old enough to smoke, you're a man, and you should be able to take this," and then proceeded to grab the butt and crush it on the brother's chest.

By March, the police began resorting to arrests. On the 18th of that month fourteen people were arrested for peace disturbance at the local restaurant.One brother, Ronnie (Ratt) Bell, received special attention with an indecent exposure charge. When told by the owner of the joint that he wouldn't be served because he was"indecently exposed" (no shirt) Ratt said, "if you think this is exposed.." He then whipped down his pants and let it all hang out.

On the evening of April 21st the city fathers could stand no more. They held a town meeting to discuss the youth problem in general and Ratt in particular. They decided to run Ratt out of town, with some more exuberant citizens shouting to run all the freeks out of town.

The following day Ratt and a friend of his, Wayne Mistler, were driving home from work in Ratt's uncle's truck when they were stopped by chief pig Lou Brown for not having a city sticker on the truck. (The truck was registered in the next town.) When Ratt opened the cab door, Lou said, "we're gonna beat you," and proceeded to pistol whip him. Rat and Wayne were then thrown into the police car and driven to the station. Once inside, Big Lou pulled out a tire iron and began to viciously assault Ratt, leaving visible wounds -- (a gash on the head, a black eye, swollen cheeks and lip and a welt that ran the width of his back).

Pouncing on a sudden opportunity to escape, the two victims split. Ratt told the Outlaw that he'd been born and had spent his entire life in Valley Park, and that he wasn't about to be run out of town.

The next day the police chief told Ratt's mother that if he turned himself in, he'd be released immediately on his own recognizance. She convinced him to do it. However, once back in jail, it was different story. Ratt was shipped to the county jail in Clayton with charges of drunken driving and resisting arrest. Wayne was charged with public intoxication. As of April 25th bond has been set at $ 1000 for Ratt, but his mother was not allowed to post property bond for some unexplained reason. Ratt is still in jail and so are thousands of his brothers and sisters.

SMUT

On April 5, the Outlaw was banned in Manchester, Missouri, by the city's Board of Aldermen. Not officially, of course, because banning the paper would violate freedom of press and freedom of speech. But the fact is that you don't need a law or a hearing to close up a city like Manchester.

Until a few weeks ago, the Outlaw was sold in "The Cog," a clothing store at 818 Manchester Road. The owner of the store, Mrs. Shirley Bruner, explained to the Outlaw that she was never explicitly asked to stop selling the paper. Instead, the kind of indirect pressures which run most towns were applied to her business.

Mrs. Bruner told the Outlaw that trouble started a few weeks ago, when a man entered The Cog and glanced through the Outlaw which was on the counter. He said that he represented a group of concerned parents, although he did not introduce himself and refused to name the group he represented. He suggested that if Mrs. Bruner wished to stay in business, she should stop selling the paper.

Mrs. Bruner heard no more about the matter until the Globe and Post-Dispatch printed stories about the Manchester Board of Aldermen's April 15th meeting. One of the aldermen, James Wampler, is a close friend of Mrs. Bruner, and he had spoken generally with her about the paper several days before the meeting. Yet when The Cog's sale of the Outlaw was placed on the agenda of the Aldermen's meeting, Mrs. Bruner was not notified. She learned that she, and her business, had been the subject of attack when a reporter called her for comments about the Board meeting.

The minutes of the April 5th Board meeting describe the Outlaw as "a radical and obscene newspaper." Alderman Harloe is down on record as opposing "the sale of pornography and filth." The Mayor of Manchester, moreover, found a way to move beyond all this excited tongue-clucking. The minutes of the meeting quote him threatening Mrs. Bruner with the loss of her merchant's license if she continued to sell the paper.

Other portions of the minutes reveal the tone of the meeting. After Mayor George called the meeting to order, a Mrs. Sears stated proudly that by using parental and police harrassment her parent's group was able to curtail sales of the Outlaw in Kirkwood. Alderman Wampler said that the owner of The Cog "loves kids"; Mrs. Sears replied that if Mrs. Bruner wanted to do something for youth, she would not sell the paper or advertise in it.

Mrs. Bruner told the Outlaw that she learned about the threat to her license only when she read newspaper reports on the Board of Aldermen's meeting. Since then, she has been the subject of considerable harrassment. A local car towing company, for instance, gave Mrs. Bruner's name to man arrested on drug charges, suggesting that she would help anyone who is in "that kind of trouble."

ANOTHER WORD

sexism

Women office workers employed by the United Auto Workers at the union's national and regional offices in Detroit, Mich., last week raised charges of male chauvinism on the part of the UAW leadership during the office workers' three-week strike.

Beatrice Scott, chairwoman of Local 42, Office and Professional Employees Union -- representing about 400 office workers in the strike -- told the Daily World March 25: "The UAW management always had a paternal attitude towards us. They have called us to our faces, across the bargaining table, pea-brained little girls." The workers are demanding wage increases commensurate with the wage hike the UAW won in its recent strike.

Sex discrimination charges are being made by women on college campuses all over the country, and the outlook for improved conditions is good. HEW has handed down the word to colleges that if sex discrimination doesn't go, federal funds will.

National Organization for Women (NOW) has filed formal charges of sex discrimination against Washington University with the Department of Labor; while in a separate action, Ruth Silverman, assistant professor of Mathematics, filed a complaint with the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, asking for an investigation of hiring practices in the WU math department. Both suits charge that women are discriminated against in consideration for higher faculty positions.

The University of Michigan was the first school investigated by HEW and the first to negotiate an agreement. It requires equal pay for equal work and qualifications, back wages for any women who have lost pay because of discrimination, vigorous recruitment of women in faculty positions, and priority consideration for eligible women who seek promotion in non-academic jobs. A couple of quotes from the piqued MEN administrators at Michigan--

Fidele Fauri, a school vice president: "We just want to get those bastards at HEW off our backs."

William Cash, university human relations director (!!): "Once you let women know they've got you over a barrel, they'll take everything they can get from you. Women just make life difficult."

Yeah, Mr. Cash, you're right - it's going to get even more difficult, so buck up. Thanks for the compliment.

Town reaction to the banning of the Outlaw has ranged from enthusiastic support for the action, to objections over denial of free speech...to laughter. One local resident, Steven Fitts, told the Outlaw that the whole uproar was "ridiculous." He described himself as a Marxist and a revolutionary, and indicated that he found the paper occasionally good, occasionally mediocre, but never pornographic.

The City Clerk said that as a city employee she could not express an opinion about the paper. Her Board minutes, however, do the job for her. They assume that the Outlaw is accurately described by the parents' group: "obscene," "pornographic," "filthy." She told us that her opinions of the paper were based on thumbing through one issue. She has not ever read the paper, but knows filth when she sees it. She felt that a newspaper especially for youth is a wonderful thing...something like Prom magazine, for instance.

A quick check of Manchester's stores confirmed the fact that it is indeed a clean town. Stores which stock magazines carry only conventional fare. The Rexall Drug store is typical: it carries a raft of car magazines, fashion sheets, and such quality pieces as Screenland and Radio-TV Parade. The latest issue of the latter, prominently displayed on the magazine rack, carries an interesting headline: "David Frost Warns Johnny Carson: Hands Off - She's My Woman." Behind the headline are several assumptions -- that women are pieces of chattle, that men are admirably "masculine" when they battle over a woman like stags in heat.

WE CALL THAT OBSCENE

uaw: whose union?

The black employees of Fisher Body and Chevrolet, divisions of General Motors in St. Louis and the Congress of Racial Equality have called a boycott of all General Motors products as part of their struggle to end racist practices at the plant (3809 Union Blvd.).

They are involved in this struggle because of these issues:

...Of 8,000 workers only 2,000 are black, yet this plant is located in the black community.

...Of 600 foremen only 15 to 20 are black.

...GM employs 400 permanent office employees, yet again only 15 to 20 are black.

...GM takes approximately $ 119 million a year out of the black community in St. Louis, but returns only $ 18,007,200 a year in salaries.

...There have been 12 work stoppages in the past five years led by white workers, no whites were fired. Black employees had one work stoppage in the past 15 years, 32 workers were fired and 51 were suspended for periods up to 90 days.

"This is how General Motors chooses to deal with black workers. They deny black workers equal job rights and then fire and suspend them when they protest these injustices," a spokesman said. The black workers first picketed at the plant February 23 after six months of attempts to negotiate with the plant management, according to Kermit Guy, labor specialist for CORE.

"During this period of time we made every effort to negotiate with the GM management and the union, which GM claimed had initial responsibility for our grievances. We went to Detroit and met with United Auto Workers union officials, but they were just as racist as the union leaders here in St. Louis. We have found that the union and GM management are working together to keep black workers oppressed," Guy said.

He continued, "all the workers could do after being rebuffed so many times was to call for a work stoppage. Ninety-nine percent of the black workers stayed off work and the plant was forced to close Feb. 23. GM retaliated by choosing 32 of the leaders to fire and suspending 51 others. What GM was doing was telling the brothers there will be no negotiations, you will lose your job if you seek your rights." In a blatantly racist move, GM replaced 21 of the fired black workers with 21 WHITES. "They even fired brothers who worked the first shift and came out and picketed at the second shift when the demonstration began," Guy said and added that picketing workers were identified through photographs taken by GM managers.

A leader among the black workers said "This will be a long and hard struggle. We are attacking the largest racist company in the world. We need support, every organization, social, civic, political and churches can help." For additional information on the struggle with General Motors, call: 367-4066, ask for Kermit Guy.

ITALY -- CONTINUAL CRISIS

During my recent three-week stay in Italy, I rapidly concluded that the average person visiting that country is turned on to only one thing: seeing the sights, experiencing the romantic beauty that extends from the Alps in the north to the mediterranean Sicily in the South. Every year tourists come by the millions - Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, Japanese, French, British - and they spend millions too. From their air-conditioned buses, cameras at the ready, they see it all - the Colosseum, Pompei, leaning tower of Pisa, St. Peter's, the fountains of Rome, and the girls in hot pants walking along the Via Veneto. And then back to the Statler or the Ambassador for a martini and a glance at Time magazine.

But beneath all this lies another Italy most tourists never see. If you go beyond the ruins of antiquity, the lifeless old museums and galleries, the churches, and the tour-guides you immediately encounter in the life-processes of real human beings something more vital, something more tragic and yet more significant. You find things like people living in dilapidated shacks, unemployed beggars roaming the streets for survival, peasants without shoes, people rotting away in jails for months or years before they are even brought to trial. For these people the fashionable shops of Rome and Florence, the skyscrapers of Milan and Genoa, and the Air-conditioned Italy of the tourist don't mean much - probably little more than the Pope's latest attack on hippies or sexually-inclined priests or hot pants or whatever.

There's something else that the visitor to Italy rarely sees - the intense political struggle that is going on among the people, the radicalization of workers, students, intellectuals, and peasants throughout the country, the action that goes on almost daily. Don't be surprised if Italy is the first advanced capitalist country to have a socialist revolution.

Like other capitalist societies such as England, Germany, France, and Japan, Italy is dominated by a handful of corporate interests, many of which are partly owned and controlled by American businesses - Fiat (the General Motors of Italy), Olivetti business machines (partly owned by IBM), Pirelli rubber, Montecatini-Edison. Unlike these other societies, however, Italy is also dominated by that spiritual order known as the Catholic Church, which itself is the second largest business enterprise in Italy (behind Fiat) and which owns numerous businesses and enormous real estate interests.

While these corporations (with a powerful assist from the Italian government, which since the end of World War II has been dominated by the Church-controlled Christian Democratic Party) make hundreds of millions of dollars in profits every year, both for themselves and for American interests, as many as 20 million factory workers, agricultural laborers, peasants, and umemployed persons continue to live at a bare subsistence level. Despite the so-called Italian economic "miracle" of the sixties, hundreds of thousands of people still live in shacks without electricity, heating, or running water. The welfare system reaches very few people because it is so paltry and corrupt (unless you've got a relative in high places, forget it). Medical care for most Italians is abysmal or totally lacking altogether. As many as 30 percent of people in Southern Italy cannot read or write, while fewer than four percent overall can get into the elitist universities of Rome, Naples, Padova, etc. The city of Milan has the worst air pollution in the world, and so far practically nothing has been done about it. (This is one city tourists generally avoid at all costs.)

Or take the city of Naples - that legendary stopover of Victorian travelers with romantic places like Sorrento and the Isle of Capri nearby. Few tourists ever venture into the back streets of this "breathtakingly beautiful" city; the air-conditioned buses never go there, and even if they did it's not very likely that many people would want to snap pictures of what they saw. Words can't really describe the degradation of human existence in Naples - thousands of people desperately looking for food, clothing, shelter, whatever they can find. The poverty of Naples has gotten so visible that even the tourists have stopped coming. That's a REAL crisis. So the Italian "miraclemen" have decided to do something about it. They plan to build a brand new, spanking clean city 20 miles away, a "satellite" Naples, a spotless model city of the future that will eventually contain a population of 300,000. This is not just a utopian dream - it's on the planning boards of those genius Italian architects - but not too many people are firmly convinced.

All these gross contradictions have given rise to a popular and highly militant revolutionary movement, putting capitalism and even the Church in dire jeopardy. Italians take their politics very seriously, except for the vacation months of July and August, when even priests and revolutionaries head for the beaches. The month of April, when I was visiting Italy, was no exception.

On April 7 a General Strike was called by the three major trade unions (which have a membership of seven million workers) with the aim of pressing the government into undertaking decent housing construction; working-class response was not particularly widespread nor militant, but the strike did succeed in mobilizing several million workers around general issues of concern to the entire society rather than specific wage demands.

Throughout April a number of major sectors of the Italian economy have been paralyzed at one time or another. Postal, telegraph, and telephone workers - over 200,000 strong - went out on several 24-hour strikes. Truckers have done the same thing. About 150,000 hotel employees stopped working on-and-off over a period of two weeks, which included a 48-hour strike in Milan at the height of Commercial Fair, which was attended by businessmen from around the world. Firemen, railroad workers, longshoremen, chemical and textile workers, and others also took time off for a variety of political and economic reasons. Even the small businessmen joined in; in Rome, on April 14, practically every one of the 80,000 shops, restaurants, and bars closed down for the day, making it impossible to get even a sandwich or a capuccino. One could go on and on...strikes have become a way of life for many people in Italy.

More dramatic forms of opposition are also quite common. The province of Reggio Calabria has been the site of massive street-fighting, involving fascist thugs, leftists, and cops, for several months now, resulting in hundreds of injuries and arrests and some deaths. The surface issue is the naming of the regional capital, but the uprisings really involve militant rejection of the entire system of rule in this part of Southern Italy. Although the police brutally crushed an insurrection there in February, fighting re-emerged again in April with an exchange of firebombs and stones between rightists and leftists.

Protests against the repressive criminal code, a holdover from the Mussolini era, has also been heavy. In mid-April, 700 prisoners completely tore apart the Turin prison during a 24-hour occupation, dispersing only when 1,000 cops came at them with blasts from machine guns and tear gas. The occupation by Turin inmates was followed by prison protests of various sorts throughout Italy and bordered on the nationwide prison mutiny that occured two years ago. In Sardinia, Graziano Mesino, the most famous of all Italian bandits who is now doing a life term at Nuoro prison, threatened to kill a guard with an iron pipe when prison officials refused to let his girlfriend visit him.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

In early April, several thousand revolutionary "squatters" occupied unfinished apartment buildings on the outskirts of Rome to prepare the way for free occupancy by poor shanty-town dwellers. The squatters erected barbed wire barricades, raised the red flag over several of the buildings, and hung out banners saying "take homes and pay no rent". They also passed out leaflets calling for a takeover of the so-called "red suburbs" around Rome. Police finally routed the squatters with tear gas cannisters after several hours of pitched battle in which the militants fought back with fire bombs and other missiles. Similar occupations have occurred in Milan and elsewhere.

Street-fighting is a common event in Milan, which is the center of the student movement in Italy. Often it's a three-way battle between police, fascists, and leftists; on other occasions the struggle is between either revolutionary groups or fascists and police, who do not hesitate to use everything they have in their arsenal. Things usually start when the cops or armed fascist bands try to break up leftist meetings, demonstrations, or marches.

An almost unbelievably high degree of political intensity exists everywhere you go in Italy - in factories, schools, offices, the countryside. You don't find many Italians who are happy with the system. It isn't unusual for resentment to take open and militant forms, since the myths of liberalism aren't very strong in Italy. You'll rarely get an ideological defense of capitalism or liberalism or imperialism from the average person. I found more direct moral outrage against the war in Indochina among Italians than I have ever found in the U.S. Italians are ready for radical change; they're tired of all the jive in parliament, all the phony switches of cabinet members, all the bullshit rhetoric of politicians both right and left.

Such politicization was dramatically visible when I attended a showing of the film "Sacco and Vanzetti" (an excellent film, by the way) in Milan. The dialogue was laced with revolutionary and anti-American lines, and on at least 10 occasions during the film virtually everyone in the theatre burst forth with wild cheering and applause. I read later that the response was the same throughout Italy, not only to "Sacco and Vanzetti" but to other highly political films like "Z", which often ended with 10-minute standing ovations.

The leading actor of "Sacco and Vanzetti", Gian Maria Volonte (who played Vanzetti), defines himself as a revolutionary anarchist and will only perform in roles he can politically support. He is also the most talented and most popular actor in Italy today. He has the lead role in "Investigation of a Private Citizen Above Suspicion", which has also met with great success in Italy, and also the yet-to-be-released film "The Working Class Goes to Paradise", which deals with the political struggles of auto workers at the Fiat plant in Turin.

The new wave of radicalization began in the late 1960's, following the ideological decline of the established old left (particularly the socialist and communist parties) and the rise of an "extra-parliamentary" opposition spearheaded by the student movement. The May 1968 upheaval in France served as a great catalyst.

Italy not only has a massive old left (the Italian Communist Party has more than 1.5 million members and 8.5 million voters, which makes it the largest non-ruling C.P. in the world) but also perhaps the largest and most exciting revolutionary left of any capitalist society. There are at least 20 widely-read theoretical journals and periodicals on the left dealing with almost every conceivable theme and strategy. No one knows exactly how many people actively support the various political groups to the left of the C.P., but estimates of two-three million are not uncommon. There is no doubt that great revolutionary potential exists; the real problem now is to develop a strategy that will bring together these diverse groups in common struggle.

The Italian *nuova sinistra* (New Left) does agree on certain basic ideas - that the movement must go beyond ecomonic issues and concrete reforms, that it center its activity outside the bourgeois structures of parliament and trade unions, and that socialism will come about not through future economic crisis but through conscious and bold revolutionary activity. In contrast to the U.S., there isn't much hostility to "theory" or "strategy" in the movement; it's simply recognized as an essential part of the revolution. Relations between students and workers are better than in perhaps any other capitalist country, but the idea of university radicals going out to "organize" the working class at Fiat or Pirelli is not taken too seriously by anyone.

Student groups in Italy, the strongest of which is the Milan-based *Lotta Continua* (The Struggle Continues), are loosely-organized around small units, coming together only for large-scale actions. Workers' organizations like *Potere Operaio* (Workers' Power) and *Avanguardia Operiao* (Workers' Vanguard) have been by-passing established bureaucratic structures (e.g. unions) in favor of grassroots, worker-controlled units such as the *comitati di base* (committees of the base) which exist in large numbers in the industrial north. A break-off group from the C.P., known as *Il Manifesto*, consists of a prestigious nucleus of Marxist intellectuals who are seeking to unite the Italian revolutionary left under one umbrella (their own) with only moderate success so far.

With few exceptions, the leftist groups strongly identify with the Chinese Communists as opposed to the Soviet Union, which, put simply, means acceptance of armed revolutionary struggle rather than the "peaceful road to socialism". The makings of a strong guerrilla movement already exist in Italy. Some people say that the number of armed militants in clandestine cells is between 50,000 and 100,000; a recent report to the Interior Ministry said that at least 20,000 leftists were organized in paramilitary groups in Rome alone. The prefect of Milan cited the *Lotta Continua* group and other sections of the student movement, as well as *Avanguardia Operaio,* as the main support for this tendency. He admitted that it was now impossible to disband this potent underground movement, even though it was done in France without too much difficulty.

This is why the Italian government is now sitting on a powderkeg and why Italy may be the first advanced capitalist society to undergo a socialist revolution (which presumably the foreign tourists will be able to witness from their air-conditioned buses.) All the ingredients are present. It nearly happened in late 1969 and early 1970, when a highly effective General Strike and the massive outpouring of the student movement paralyzed Italy and kept the country on the brink of revolution. A small spark might have been all that was necessary. The government was so uptight that police were REMOVED from all of the piazzas and other centers of mass activity in the fear that any provocation would bring forth a repeat of the French uprising.

The Italian C.P., in this situation as in other moments of mass political upsurge, stood by and watched nervously from the sidelines, fearful that its own vested interests within the system would be overturned. It has long been a party of words, of nice-sounding rhetoric that barely conceals the differences between it and the other bourgeois parties, and spends much of its time trying to coopt issues raised by the student movement and other revolutionary groups. Above all, the C.P. has done its best to keep students on campus, preoccupied with "student" issues, and away from workers. It's not as neurotically conservative as the French C.P., but its historical role (which was once vital and heroic) has all but come to an end.

Despite the impressive vitality of the Italian left, what we know as the cultural revolution in the U.S. has had little impact in Italy. Artistically and culturally, Italians are still pretty much hung up on the past; there's little sense of change, and except for some films practically nothing in the way of revolutionary art. You rarely hear music of any kind. Some rock music exists, but it's plastic and mostly confined to expensive night clubs. Nothing equivalent to our underground press exists in Italy.

More important, social relations are extremely harsh; public life in Italy seems to revolve around brutal competitive struggle, very similar to what you find in New York City. A very crude kind of sexism - women are constantly being hassled everywhere they go, verbally and physically - is only the most visible aspect of this repressive social life.

I found very little sense of struggle against these forms of oppression on the Italian left - no real attack on egoism, authoritarianism, elitism, the sexual division of labor, etc. as they are expressed in everyday relations. All of these values, in fact, are still very strong on the left. A few communes have started in the past year, but the family (and with it a very traditional conception of women) is still the most sacred institution in Italian society. The ideological force behind all this, of course, is Catholicism, which places tremendous obstacles in the way of a genuine transformation of social relations.

Because of this vast power exercised by the Church, women's liberation struggles have no tradition in Italy. But a beginning has been made in the past year or so, modelled to a great extent on the American movement (it is often referred to by its English rather than Italian name). But so far it's highly restricted. For one thing, most of the women's groups are limited to a very small, exclusive number of upper middle-class, university-educated women. For another, it has not yet been able to raise a lot of the fundamental issues that we identify with the movement here - the position of women in the family, child-care practices, sexual objectification, etc. The best indication of this is that freedom to obtain a divorce - a major controversy in Italy - now occupies a central place in the women's struggle. A bill legalizing divorce was passed in parliament last December, but a petition for a popular referendum designed to repeal the bill is now being pushed with the strong support of the Church, which has been pleading to Italians to resist the grave threats to the "sanctity of the Christian family".

But the sisters are at least beginning to establish a presence (they circulated leaflets at several rallies I attended), and now the left is beginning to take them seriously. The C.P., frightened of alienating its largely Catholic mass base, tries to ignore women's liberation altogether. So far, of course, there has been little discussion of building an autonomous feminist movement. As in other Latin countries where the Church has helped to keep women down, change will probably come slowly.

The Italian movement has contributed greatly to the international socialist struggle, both at the level of theory and mass politics. In some ways it has been in the vanguard. But we also know that a revolution which leaves intact the old oppressive modes of thinking and behaving, no matter what other social and economic changes it brings forth, is not enough. We have a lot to learn from our Italian comrades, and they have a lot to learn from our own struggles in the U.S. That is one reason why internationalism is so vital to the movement - an internationalism based upon exchanges not only with countries that are in the process of building socialism but, equally important, with those brothers and sisters who are struggling in similar conditions to create a new society.

-from the OUTLAW correspondent in Italy

ILLINOIS EYE

The long arm of the law reached out against the Champaign community April 22 and tripped. In a pre-dawn raid the Illinois Bureau of Investigation accompanied by network newsmen busted more than 50 people on a variety of charges including narcotics violations and illegal possession of weapons and dynamite.

At Champaign, IBI agents, claimed to have confiscated a mid-west record of over 3 million dollars worth of LSD. Mitchell Ware, superintendent of the "little FBI" announced that over six and three-quarters pounds of LSD was confiscated. Chemical analysis proved the substance to be organic brown sugar used for cooking. Obviously, the agents aren't hip to acid or health foods. A large quantity of alleged cocaine turned out to be talcum powder. Unfortunately, thousands of dollars of hashish was also seized.

Elsewhere in Illinois, in an effort to clean out Carbondale, agents arrested several non-student residents of the Southern Illinois area for possession of stolen dynamite, semi-automatic weapons, and a bazooka. The cops at first stated that the weapons were headed for the residents of Cairo, but later retracted that statement.

The raids came in a co-ordinated effort by 114 officials from numerous police agencies, lead by the IBI. The action consumated over four months of undercover investigation that included agents infiltrating the campus of SIU and buying drugs from campus dealers. The Bureau paid out over $7,000 to purchase the illegal drugs and weapons and explosives. The cache is being held for evidence, and will be destroyed after the trials by the bureau.

SIU student leaders resented and denounced the implication that the stolen dynamite, and confiscated weapons were in any way connected with the university students.

The raid came under severe attack from the SIU community, and some state officials. They accused Ware of a grandstand play in his national publicity seeking raid. Even Govenor Ogilvie disapproved of taking newsmen and camera crews along on the raid. Several people who were arrested and shown in national publicity later proved to be innocent.

Initially, Ware implied that all of the contraband had been seized at the time of the huge Carbondale round up. Later, it became clear that the material had been gathered together over a four month period of time. Ware subsequently denied impling that the contraband represented material seized in one day. He even denied that the arrests were related, saying that he only wanted to co-ordinate a regional effort to apprehend suspected dealers in drugs and illegal weapons.

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Musicians wanted: to perform at The Last Resort. Call Bill, 863-9689.

We've been trying to get a Street Theatre Troupe together without success. Anyone interested in doing guerrilla theatre and/or mime, call Crystal—664-3232, or write Paranoid Productions—3964 McDonald, St. Louis, Mo. 63116. We want to get together with high school students, but anyone is welcome.

Free LSD psychedelic scripture book 1. Send one dollar, Nola Express, box 2342, New Orleans, La. 70116.

Designer/L.O. Draftsman, 2 years experience, needs work desperately — full time or part time — piece work. PA 5-2031 any time.

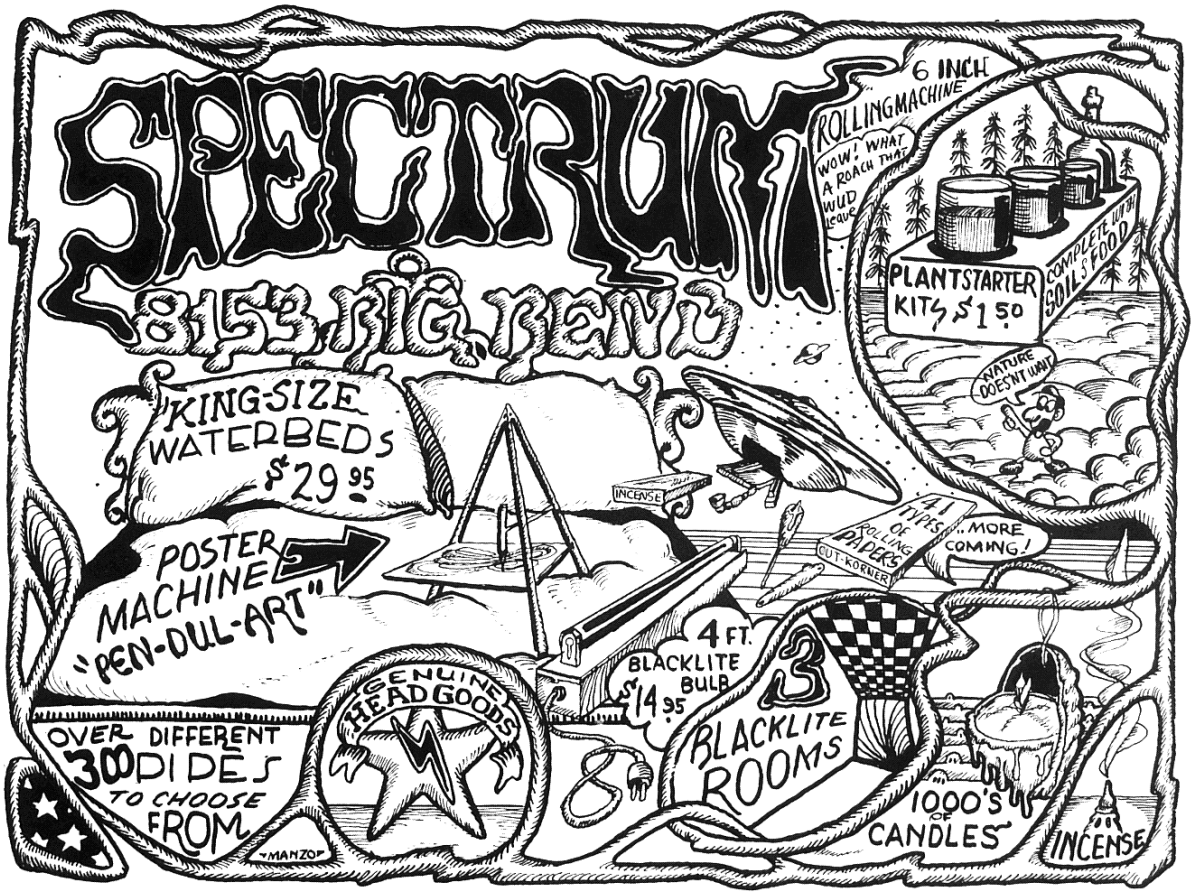
Recently discharged GI with van would like to make a little bread doing light hauling. 993-0626.

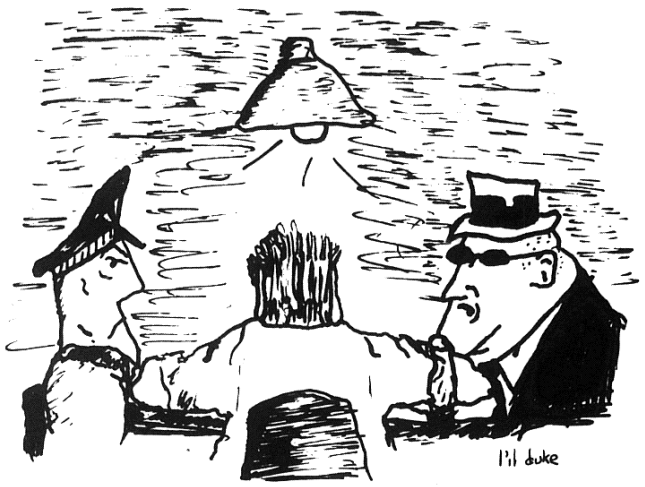
I need a classical guitar teacher. If you are one call Sam at 725-9327 evenings.

Blues Singer: female with alto range wants to join established local group. Call Shelley, 831-0561.

Tired of junk mail? Send us your business reply envelopes, order blanks, and whatever crap all those crazy businesses are sending you. Mail to "Junk," c/o Ad Bureau, Box 1068, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

With the current interest in Vitamin C as a cold preventative, manufacturers have begun hoarding quantities of ascorbic acid (Vit. C) and only produce pills at higher rates. I am ordering on a volume rate and can obtain one kilogram (1000 grams) of crystal Vit. C for $10.50. If you are interested, call Rick at 531-3106 after 6 P.M.





CONTRACT ON KENNEDY

'Who controls the past, controls the future.' George Orwell, 1984

Remember who died on Nov. 22, 1963? Before all you tripped-out space cowboys flash back 'Aldous Huxley did,' you might recall John Fitzgerald Kennedy, U.S. President, was murdered that day in Dallas.

I was 14 when it happened, and most of you probably recall the event as vividly I do. Many readers may be too young to remember how we were told that one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, murdered JFK, when in fact Oswald never fired a shot. The truth about Oswald was available to the public, but the mass media didn't, for some reason, give it enough play to let large numbers of people know it. The proof that Oswald did not kill JFK is well documented. That is related below. What is being kicked around today with more substance and with increasing historical perspective is that Kennedy was in fact killed by a large number of 'prominent' Americans. Involved in the 'worst kept but gettin' away with it secret of the 20th century' was the CIA, the military, and American business. That's right, the military-intelligence-industrial complex. These men who conspired to kill Kennedy in 1963 hold powerful but often very distant positions from one another today in 1971 as they continue to screw up the world.

But first for those of you who are not convinced that Oswald was a pigeon for the CIA.

The announcement that JFK had been killed by a lone, deranged assassin was broadcast to the world by sources in Washington within hours of the shooting, despite the fact that the Dallas cops who had not yet received The Word were telling reporters that it looked like a number of people had been involved.

Soon after Oswald's arrest, Dallas police tested to see if his rifle had been fired that day. Results were negative and that's usually good enough for acquittal. The Feds still announced Oswald's single guilt – before any investigation was started.

Even if Oswald had used another rifle, he could not have killed Kennedy on the street below. An Army marksman was put at the exact same angle, using the best sniper rifle available, instead of Oswald's cheap Italian one, and aiming at a sitting target he could not get off enough shots in the allotted time for the cars to pass from view, much less even hit the target.

The Dallas doctors who first examined Kennedy diagnosed that the wounds were inflicted from the front, not the rear, again indicating that Oswald, who allegedly was in the Texas book depository behind the motorcade, could not have acted alone.

Dozens of witnesses, including cops, indicated that shots came from the grassy knoll in front of the President's car and not the building Oswald was allegedly in. A film of the shooting shows gun smoke from the knoll and people running toward the hill.

Twenty key figures associated in strange ways with the assassination have died under mysterious circumstances. Dorothy Killgallen, a newspaper columnist, announced several days before her death that 'in a week I'll have this (assassination) story blown wide open.' She died of an overdose of barbituates and alcohol. Miss Killgallen was not known to imbibe.

It's also pretty strange that Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police station a couple of days later. Ruby subsequently died in jail before coming to trial.

Most of the preceding information can be found in Mark Lane's book **Rush to Judgement** As for the murder of JFK being nothing less than a successful coup d'etat by powerful forces within the U.S. government, read New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's new book **A Heritage of Stone**. Garrison's book gives an unreal picture of Kennedy, something of a shining knight, but it's still a heavy account of a political assassination carried out within the government without the people being any the wiser.

I started delivering the *Washington Post* every morning soon after Kennedy was elected and continued by chance until after his death. The events that stand out during this time are the heavy power struggle between Kennedy's administration, representing Liberal Northeast industrialists, and the extreme right wing military-industrial clique. They agreed on basic imperialist aims of American foreign policy, but Kennedy tended to be far too subtle to suit their tastes.

Kennedy battled with oil and steel industries over price increases and won. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, October '62, the Joint Chiefs of Staff wanted to bomb Cuba. Khrushev relates in his diaries how Robert Kennedy begged him to work out a diplomatic solution to avert a war with Russia and a military takeover of the U.S. –directed by the Pentagon.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff didn't dig the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (Sept. '63) but they were really supposed to be pissed, according to a recent 'story' by a former Kennedy official, when JFK announced policy to withdraw all the 122,000 troops in Vietnam by the end of 1964. 'Better pissed off than on' may have been the Joint Chiefs motto as their motive for offing Kennedy became stronger. Troop withdrawal would cut the Pentagon's power in S.E. Asia. Kennedy, a sharp capitalist himself, probably knew that the ugly presence of the military might hinder business development in the area.. Around this time Kennedy remarked to an associate that he had just read a popular novel of the times, **Seven Days in May**, a story about a U.S. military takeover. Kennedy said to his friend, 'I know some of our military leaders who would like to see that story come true.' But JFK wasn't ready for the final surprise. He wasn't ready for them to Do It in the Road!!

Former Chief Justice Earl Warren slipped in remarking that 'the truth about this event will not be known in our lifetimes.' That's right 'cause Jim Garrison tried to subpoena this kind of evidence, and it was declared 'prejudicial to National Security.' It's locked away in the National Archives until 2039! I'll be ninety years old then! There are, for instance, CIA files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, dissemenation of information to Oswald, Oswald in Russia, Oswald in Mexico City, Jack Ruby and his associates, and one entitled 'Information given to the Secret Service but not yet given to the Warren Commission.' The files concerning Oswald all pre-date the assassination. Oswald was a CIA boob.

I ain't a good writer by any means, and some of this material I'm lifting, but I hope I can communicate to you that the facts show that John Kennedy was not murdered by one man and that it took a large and efficient organization after the murder to make certain that people thought the President was murdered by one crazy man. Think, dear reader: who is organized well enough and has enough power within the American establishment to carry that out successfully, but those people who really run this country, namely the Pentagon elite, the CIA elite, and selected industrialists and politicians.

Only a military-intelligence-industrial alliance could organize the assassination, have a fall guy (Oswald) well picked out, have Oswald killed, have the contacts picked out within the media to cover the 'right' side of the story, have key witnesses for subsequent investigations killed, have the control over and within the Warren Commision to ignore blatant facts pointing toward the real murderers, etc, etc. The escalation of the war in Vietnam and the subsequent imperial control the U.S. now has over S.E. Asia as a result of capitalistic ventures tends to verify this version of why Kennedy was killed.

Remember how Kennedy fought industry about raising prices? Inflation is caused by hiking industrial prices and profits. Inflation started with LBJ. Believe it, those warmongers killed Kennedy 'cause they wanted billions of more dollars for themselves while making the poor poorer.

The real effect this covering up of history has on me (besides being pissed off and wanting to overthrow that evil government) is that I know history is bullshit, or more practically, a facsimile of the real events. I know too that most all history is bullshit, from how and why the atom bombwas made and dropped to Jefferson and Madison reasons for Revolution.

You know we call the history of ancient times legends. These legends are farfetched at times, resembling the old B.S. story. As the common man became better educated, the powers that be had to make more sophisticated, believable stories. The Kennedy assassination was probably the most sophisticated in 'history' except for the one Nixon is unraveling upon us now. Something about fascism in the name of freedom.

Modesto Joe

SCORE

CENTRAL

Left Bank Books 559 N. Skinker
Cachorka 6380 Delmar
Bookmasters 228 N. Skinker
Akashic 6 N. Euclid
Burgdorf, Bookseller 4744 McPherson
Carpenter's Newsstand 8th & Olive
Peace Center 6244 Delmar
Wash. U. Bookstore Lindell & Skinker
Pseudonym 409 N. Euclid
St. Louis U. Bookstore 20 N. Grand
AFSC 447 DeBalivere
R'-Pants 802 DeMun
Bit o' Odyssey 304 N. Euclid
Newsstand Broadway & Delmar
Cabinet of Dr. Caligari 386 N. Euclid

NORTH

Postbellum 20 S. Florissant
2001 2001 First Capitol Dr.
Spider & Mr. Moke's 8848 St. Charles Rock Rd.
UMSL Bookstore 8001 Natural Bridge

OUTLAWS

Poor Richards 7747 N. Lindbergh
Afro-Amer. Art Arama 4500 Nat. Bridge
Wicked Flame 9761 St. Charles Rock Rd.
Viscount Records Northwest Plaza

WEST

Lower Half 1057 S. Brentwood
Ye Olde Head Shop 209 Merimac Sta. Rd.
Webster Groves Books 100 W. Lockwood
Spectrum 8153 Big Bend Rd.
Clothes Closet Big Bend & Lockwood
The Last Resort 510 S. Hanley

SOUTH

Foxmoor 68 South County Mall
Boxer's 2738 Cherokee
KSHE Radio 9434 Watson Rd.
The Purple Turtle 5417 Hampton

EAST

Apocalypee 6 N. Church, Belleville
Pant Pit 106 E. Vandalia, Edwardsville
Pant Pit 13 S. Jackson, Belleville
Illumination Shoppe 900 E. 7th, Alton

DRAFT NEWS

Washington, D.C. (LNS)- The House of Representatives' recent vote to extend the military draft for another two years may well mean the end of student deferments, beginning with this year's freshmen.

If passed by the Senate, President Nixon will have the authority to abolish student deferments and to revoke the deferment of anyone who has not been in college prior to April 23, 1970.

The bill also limits Conscientious Objector jobs to agencies in government and certain public institutions. It also extends the alternative service period for COs from one year to three years.

WALK FOR $

Sunday May 9th, people in 400 cities in the U.S. and 25,000 people in St. Louis will be WALKING for development, to end hunger and poverty.

Each person who walks obtains sponsors who agree to pay he or she a certain amount per mile. The money is used to support causes like Providence house and the free medical clinic. We need walkers and helpers. Call us at 361-8148 or c'mon by to 14 1/2 S. Euclid.

ST THE EMPIRE

Greeting to the International Women's Conference in Canada
Ngo Ba Thanh, Chairman of the Presidential Committee
nese Women's Movement for the Right to Live

men always talk of peace and yet have
wars to break out and continue on, let women
the task men have failed to carry out and
united effort achieve real peace for their

n, who constitute one half of mankind have
d a great force at all stages of the struggle for
l have always shown valor and courage. We
the unexcelled feats of women in peaceful
women who spare no effort to improve the
of their people, to preserve the lives of the
neration. Women who have given life must be
to preserving it against the threat of war.
than anyone the women of Vietnam have
many cruel spectacles created by the war:
lling, shells exploding, blood-shedding, mass
rape, total destruction of entire villages,
vives and sons, losing their sons, husbands and

n the history of mankind has so much tonnage
and chemicals been used on such a small area
Over 100,000 pounds of herbicide chemicals
sprayed over the land of South Vietnam. Over
ion acres of cropland has been destroyed and
of families forced to leave their land which
unproductive.
'amatic is the political situation; human life is
ith cynical contempt. Human rights are
nderfoot and civil liberties choked out of
The size of the national police has grown with
sion. Tortures and indignities committed
nale prisoners in particular are barbarous;
rls naked in front of police officers; rape, beer
ced into the vagina; electrodes attached to
rts of the body, etc.
situation of Vietnamese mothers is more
ho have to witness the killing each other of
ildren standing on both sides.
/ must our sons we labor to bring into the
rear with love and concern, become
isins, mortal enemies?
vhat war actually means to the unfortunate
Vietnam who have been the direct victims of
a century of bitter warfare which they never

At the Toronto conference, one question asked of the Indochinese women was: "What brought you to revolutionary consciousness? How do you participate in the revolution?" Each woman who answered these questions had a story to tell – of hardship and suffering, but also of courage. The story of Phan Minh Hien, as she told it, follows below.

The village in which I was born is on the banks of a river. I love flowers very much and I love to grow many of them around my home. There are a lot of fruit trees in the village.

In 1947, war approached the village. There has been fighting since then and so we have had no real peace. I have joined the revolutionary struggle.

My mother died early, and my father sacrificed himself in the first war against the French. I had two younger sisters, but they died from the war conditions.

When my grandfather died in an invasion, I fled the village for a time. I got married during the war, and now have 7 children. Because of the war I had to separate from my husband soon after our marriage.

We met four years later, but only had a half-hour together before we had to separate again. We have been separated 10 years now.

My first child was separated from me when only 13 months old. I had to leave him with a friend in the village. (Her other children are also separated.) Families commonly split up the children so that all will not die – to increase chances of survival. War duties also interfere, as well as imprisonment, and danger of arrest for political work.

We understand that many people are in the same situation because of the war but I am very sad to leave my children.

They are very glad to see me and they don't want me to go away; that is why every time I leave them I wait until they are asleep. When my father was alive, every time I left him, I was weeping...

Like all mothers of the world I am very worried for my children...When I meet my children I often feel sad. Sometimes they make me very sorry, they say, "We don't know if we will see you again..."

I have now finished high school and I attend university in the evening. I try very hard to study, and when the war is over I hope to make a contribution to my country.

I am studying chemistry and I hope when the war is over to help replant and produce fruit from the fruit trees in my village. I am studying because if women are to enjoy equality with the men, they must have equal knowledge.

Before my visit, I worked three months [to finance her part of the trip to Canada] carrying loads of 20 kilos (44 lbs.) on my back [note – she weighs only 86 lbs.]

My only wish is that the American troops would get out of Vietnam so the suffering of my people will be ended. I want to rebuild my village and grow flowers around my home.

education of people, especially children, about people's war, are vitally important kinds of work. In a society like the United States where women and men do not receive equal pay for equal work, the kind of work that women tend to perform acquires lower status and importance. But in a society which is struggling for survival and also the creation of new ways of work and social relations, all work which aids that struggle is important.

The question may be raised what will happen to the role of women in Vietnamese society after the war ends, and whether or not women will have to develop a more autonomous struggle to maintain their equality. Some Vietnamese women realize this problem and don't intend to stop struggling when the war ends. Drawing on the history of women's rights in the United States it should be remembered that during World War II women became an important part of the work force, and were provided with day care, but as soon as the war ended, women were pressured to return to their roles as mothers, wives, and the day care center funds were cut back. Now, women have to organize autonomously and demand those rights for themselves as women, and not because they serve the needs of a war oriented economy.

The Vietnamese and Lao women asked us questions about our own movements. They could relate to our struggle for child care, free health clinics, birth control and abortion, an end to racism and repression in our communities. Above all, they could understand our efforts to build more collective ways of working and relating to each other since they had developed collective ways of struggling together in their liberation movements. In our day to day organizing we struggle with women to see the relationship between personal and political oppression-- a "woman's problem" with her husband, a job, or the welfare office is not her individual problem alone, but is a condition shared by women as an oppressed group living in American society. But like the Vietnamese we are learning that the only way to struggle against that oppression is collectively--women uniting together--building the new structures which serve the needs of people in a community. As we demand free, community-controlled day care, free legal abortion, free

health care, and an end to the degrading welfare system and treatment of women prisoners, we are fighting for the right to "self-determination"--to define for ourselves the kind of life we want and to have the resources to create that life.

It is that struggle for self-determination which brings us together with Indochinese women and their people. Together we can struggle against the exploitation and destruction of human life carried out by the United States government, and in that struggle create the new forms of work and social relations for a revolutionary society.

WOMEN'S MARCH

We marched on the Pentagon with over a thousand sisters on April 10. The march was coordinated with the women's conference in Canada. Its purpose was to show that we as women of the United States support the NLF and all women fighting for their freedom.

The combination of great weather, colorful banners, and good feelings brought about by a strong feeling of sisterhood made this the best march we've ever been on. Seeing all those women in front of the pentagon talking about why we have a women's movement and what our vision for the future is, gave us a feeling that things really are happening around the country.

That feeling, however, wasn't completely real since most of the women there were from the East coast. This brings us to some criticisms we have of how the march was organized. It was called by a small group of women in New York, who told other people that it would take place. They didn't check to see if there was a real feeling of support for this action. Consequently, little work was done outside of New York and a few other East Coast cities. Although the march did give us really good feelings, this kind of action could have been more meaningful if a much larger number of women had been involved.

—Two St. Louis Sisters

allen ginsberg on the new dylan

"Dylan's fading into a classical American background which is partly political, or psycho-political. If he can integrate himself into Southern, Country – Western, Folk, Automobile-Truck-Stop music and get himself very firmly grounded there, then whatever developes out of that will be on a really vast and universal basis. Whatever message or whatever communication he makes through that mode of music might be very beautiful. I would take it that he's just practicing.

"You see when you have a really great poet like Rimbaud or Dylan you simply have to trust them to go through their changes. They all have to go through changes because nobody stays the same. Sometimes someone like Dostoevski, or Kerouac, or Pound can go through some really weird changes that seem reactionary or strange but the fallout of their artwork is always revolutionary. You know, they may be preaching "Love the Czar" like Dostoevski; but the fallout of it is a spread of intelligence, a spread of insight, and a spread of perceptions that wakens all sorts of younger people and older people.

I think that Dylan has already given so much of himself and so altered the course of poetics in America that no matter what he does it's just gravy at this point. Dylan has almost singlehandedly brought language back into its original poetic form which is minstrelsy.

"The people who were carrying on the tradition for English poetry were actually just the blacks, through the great oral treasury of historical blues in America. Which was neglected as poetry though it was the only great, original poetry on this continent except for a few geniuses who knew that the voice was supposed to be connected with poetry and not just writing on the page. Pound knew that through Whitman, but Dylan actually brought it back to the old tradition. He also drew from the black tradition and folk sources so that he built a great twentieth century art out of roots, out of ground roots, out of folk roots, and made an electronic minstrelsy, which was a mighty achievement.

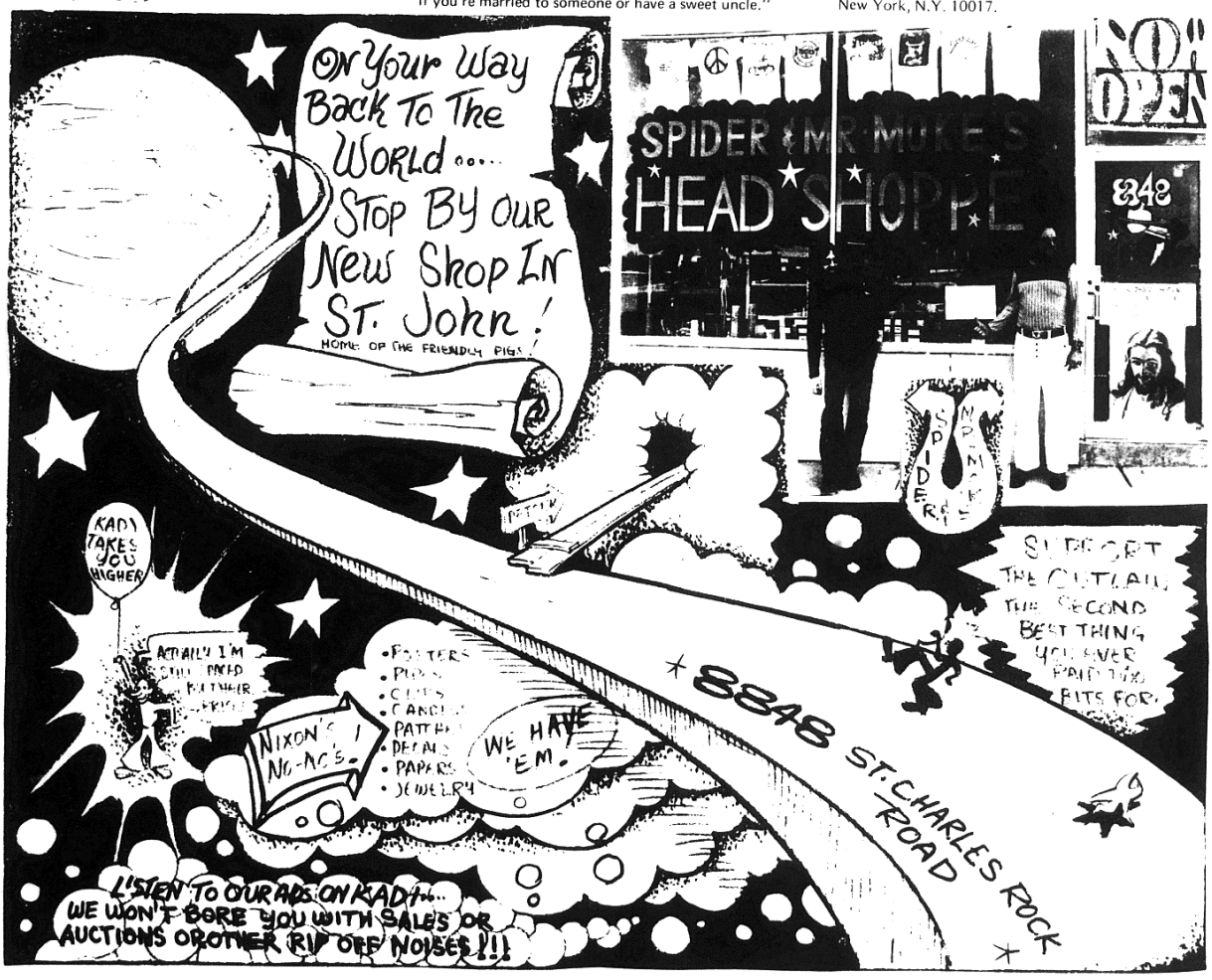
"Now he's going deeper into an exploration of white roots and "American" roots, and I think that's just interesting–particularly for one who's been so far out in his surrealist fantasy before–for him to try and ground himself in a family body and sing out of that. If he succeeds in putting his soul into it, it should be a great unifying influence. If he succeeds.

"Like everybody else I sort of wish that he were a little more crazy-magnanimous and open, and spaced out, that to him it may have been a question of whether to live or not. He may have perisied if he had not changed He may have worn his body down, spaced his body out. So he's like complaining that he wants to live instead of kicking the bucket immediately for the edification of the crazed masses. I think anything he does is all right. I have this feeling for him like you have if you're married to someone or have a sweet uncle."

The above are quotations from an award-winning children's book, **I'm Glad I'm a Boy! I'm Glad I'm a Girl!** (Windmill Books/Simon and Schuster, 1970).

The Feminists on Children's Media analyzed this and more than 150 other books used as texts in 12 different children's reader series in the public school system, to show how from the very beginning, young girls are stunted and their eagerness for life and desire for independence are squelched.

For further information, contact the Feminists on Children's Media, P.O. Box 4315, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017.



BODY AND SOUL page

WEED all over the city, from mediocre to mind bending. Though it would be impossible to list all the types,no one should pay more than 15/ full ounce for good grass.

HASH Some dark, almost black on West side and county, also a fair amount in the city. Some really good dark brown. Pay no more than 5/per gram, $85 per ounce.

Acid We're finally catching up with the West coast we're getting plenty of shitty acid! WATCH FOR THESE

white cap acid bad- cut with a lot of speed
aqua acid superbad
red blotter very bad
charcoal acid,bad too
pink mescaline poison

The following acids are ok, some better or worse than others as listed, all prices should be around $1 - 1.50

yellow buttercup- good but a little speedy
windowpane- some more came in and while reports are that some is not as good, all the rest,there is a lot of really good window pane
orange sunshine powerful good
strawberry flats pretty good
white cap mesc, not very strong,probably not mesc,probably not worth it, some people have dug it though
brown barrel mesc, good
purple mesc, good
pink tab acid good
white tab acid W/black and blue spots good
woodrose, supposed to be an organic high smooth and nice

There's talk of some people doing propane gas---not a good idea--- poison bad for lungs, kidney, and ole mister heart
THC, some in central city, bad for your brain, probably hog tranquilizers
MDA, some of this is cut with smack,
DET, di-ethyl tryptamine-- made to smoke, mild psychedelic, heavy stone.

Now is the time to begin planting your marijuana seeds for a bumper crop. Growing grass is best done in 2 stages. There should be an indoor germinating period followed by transplanting and an outdoor growing time.

Here is a list of some things you should acquire.

SEEDS: should be fat and healthy. cracked ones won't grow.
Soil: most porous topsoil is adequate, but you can make some better. Mix soil from equal parts of Vermiculture,. Peatmoss, and topsoil. The first 2 of these may be bought in a store. For the topsoil, refer to mother nature's woods.
CUPSOR PANS: to germinate the seeds pans keep the soil warmer but cups are easier to transplant.
LIME: to decrease soil acidity
Buckets andShovels for soil mixing and digging holes.

How to Distinguish the Male from the Female Plant

In order to distinguish the male from the female plant, one must invariably wait until flower stalks have begun to form.

The male plant usually grows taller than the female in order to shed its abundant yellow pollen down into the female plant. The male flowers are borne in small axillary panicles consisting of about 5 green yellow or purple sepals, which open at maturity and shed the pollen.

The female plant produces the inconspicuous pistillate flower which does not actually look like a flower but rather consists of green leaves in thick clusters rising to form the plant.

To Begin, mix soil and place it in some starting cups(or pans). Add about a teaspoonful of lime. Stir well.

Place several seeds in each of several holes in each of several cups ¼ inch below the surface and cover lightly. Put the cups in a warm place (70 degrees or more) and keep moist but not soaked. When they sprout, in a week to ten days, make sure they get as much sun as possible. As they grow to 2-3 inches tall, remove all but one per container, unless you started with a big container.

In the beginning..... of May you should transplant. Add a little lime (about a cup) to the hole you dig in good ole earth. To help the plant, partly fill the hole with the soil mix they grew in. Water and fertilize well until they get strong and perky. Then you can decrease the watering.

That's all. Insects pretty much leave grass alone. Police and lawnmowers don't.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT WHAT YOU ARE..

No Organic Merchant sells white sugar or any products containing white sugar because it is a foodless food. It is 99.9% sucrose and when taken into the human body in this form is potentially dangerous. It is touted as an energy food but such propoganda is misleading for there is ample evidence that white sugar robs the body of B vitamins, disrupts calcium metabolism and has a deleterious effect on the nervous system.

The above material can be substantiated by reading but I have taken visits to sugar refineries in both Hawaii and California. Aside from general curiosity, my reason for these visits was that I was selling "raw" or brown sugar without understanding what they are. There was no information available which seemed dependable.

Sugar cane is grown with the use of synthetic fertilizers and weed sprays. The fields are burned just previous to harvest. These are destructive agricultural practices; nothing truly good can come from soil so mistreated.

Sugar refining is a mechanical process done in truly huge machines which boil, spin, filter and separate. Aside from water, the materials which enter the processing are lime, phosphoric acid, and diatamaceous earth. None of these additives is signifigant where white sugar is concerned because one thing is certainly true about white sugar; it is "pure". No chemical residues could possibly remain at the end of the line, so effective is their purification process.

There are three kinds of sugar which are not white: light brown, dark brown, and Kleenraw. They are all made the same way-by adding back molasses to refined sugar. There are several different versions of how these so-called "raw" sugars are made. All of them led me to believe that the "raw" sugar which has traditionally been used in the health food industry is a "partially refined" product removed from the relining process sometime before the final stage of white sugar. But my investigation proved this impression erroneous. All non-white sugars are made from a base of white sugar.

The numbers go like this. Partially refined or "raw" sugar is 97% sucrose when it leaves Hawaii and goes through a gigantic California refinery to produce refined sugar, 99.96% sucrose. For Kleenraw, they add back 5% molasses, for light brown they add back 12% molasses, for dark brown they add back 13% molasses. A special crystalization process is used for Kleenraw designed especially to create a raw-like illusion.

All sugar companies use similar processes, as it is against the law to sell sugar which has not been refined. Ostensibly, the purpose of this law is to protect us; in reality it means we have no freedom to choose what kind of sugar we would use. It is rumored that the law which prevents us from buying true raw sugar was enacted as a result of powerful lobbying on the behalf of the sugar refining companies.

Besides the 87% white sugar in the brown, the 13% molasses is doubtful. For one thing, the ecologically unsound agricultural practices I mentioned earlier ; for another thing, those mammoth filtration units the molasses comes out of which are filled with charred beef bones. A representative from one of the sugar companies said the burned beef bones were to give the white sugar a more pleasing "aesthetic" effect. He explained that burned beef bones make white sugar whiter.

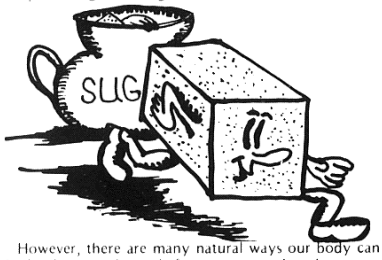
Not having known the facts, some Organic Merchants have allowed so-called "raw sugar" to have a home in their stores. Probably, some products containing it are popular. Our intention is not to take the pleasure out of anyone's life, but to play a part in the up-grading of the quality of American food. If enough of us stop buying junk- even the better junk- the food manufacturers will listen.

So what are you going to use for a sweetener if you never allow sugar to cross your lips? Half the amount of honey should be used in substituting for sugar in recipies. Beyond that it's all experimental. Try carob molasses, carob syrup, unrefined sugar cane syrup, date sugar. Best experiment of all is to follow the advice of J. I. Rodale: "We recieve many letters from readers asking what kind of sugar to use. So far as we are concerned, the answer is none...if you would be healthy, omit all sugar and just get accustomed to doing without it."

-by Fred Rohe

Organic merchants do not sell brown or "raw" sugar or any products containing brown sugar either, because the plain fact is that brown sugar is a phony.

It does not seem to me to be in good judgement to ban white sugar because it is refined to the point of foodlessness containing neither vitamins nor minerals, a definite potential human health hazard, and then turn around and sell a product which is made from 87% of the very same white sugar. Brown sugar is nothing more than white sugar wearing a mask.



However, there are many natural ways our body can obtain the sugar it needs from sources other than cane. All fresh fruit contains fructose sugar; dates are especially high in content of this type of sugar. Milk contains lactose sugar and maltose sugar is "refined" in our bodies from the starch consumed in potatoes, whole-grain breads and unprocessed noodle products.

Adele Davis states: "White sugar...retains not 1 milligram of vitamins or minerals.

Sugar is an essential nutrient, just as water...but an ocean is too much. This situation is not realized because many sugars are hidden (fructose, lactose, glucose, maltose). Persons may consume one or even two cups of sugar daily and still believe they have eaten "no sugar at all."

Almost every food we eat supplies natural sugar or potential sugar in one form or another. The over-cooked substance amusingly known as "raw sugar" is sucrose (white sugar) together with a few molecules of Iron and other minerals. It has all the disadvantages of refined sugar in that it can cause tooth decay, overstimulate insulin flow, and ruin appetites.

Sugar is a body requirement equal in importance to any other, but if health is to be acheived, sugar should be obtained from unrefined, natural sources. Even then it has only one purpose: to be used to prouce energy when a supply of energy is demanded. Otherwise it may be stored as fat for the duration of your life. It cannot build body tissue or improve general health and attractiveness."

IF YOU can EAT

The Nixon administration hopes to put into effect by this fall a new set of food stamp regulations. Under the guise of giving (token) increased benefits to the totally destitute, the new regulations are aimed at shutting out youths and street people.

The proposed rule will allow a FAMILY to earn up to $360 a month and still be eligible for food stamps, and also provides free of charge $108 worth of stamps to a FAMILY of four that has an income of less than 300 a month.

At the same time, though, the rule would tighten control of food stamps for students , communes, and similar households. Present federal regulations say only that a "household" can be eligible for food stamps as long as it meets local certification requirements and has cooking facilities. The new regulations say that all members of a household under 60 years of age must be related by blood or legal ties before qualifying for stamps. This pretty effectively eliminates communes and collective living situations. But, it should come as no surprise that the federal government takes offense to alternative life-styles.

BERKELEY ELECTIONS :

NEW STRATEGY OR OLD POLITICS ?

While branches of the Bank of America continue to suffer minor damage at the hands of sporadic bombers, most movement action in Berkeley for the last few months has focused on electoral politics. Two major campaigns concluded with the April 6 elections: a drive to effect community control of the police by dividing the department into three major subdivisions, with the police immediately answerable to the neighborhood they work in; and an effort to take control of the city council by electing four radical/liberals to council seats and a sympathetic young politician as mayor.

The community control of police plan was clobbered, but three movement candidates won council seats, and the leftish candidate for mayor was barely elected. The new officials have just taken office, and radicals all over the country are watching carefully to see what, if anything, this partial victory at the polls will accomplish.

Community Control of the Police

It is an understatement to say that the community control of the police plan was the major issue of the campaign. The positions that all the candidates took on community control were the guts of most of their platforms. Within a week of election day, it was clear that the plan would be defeated, and the candidates tried to stress other issues. But for the most part, it was community control of the police, both in its own place on the ballot, and as a major reference point for candidates, that dominated the scene in this municipal election. The heavy emphasis on the police issue was the result of a lot of shit work on the part of Berkeley radicals, who started long before the maneuvering for city council and mayor got underway.

Members of the Black Panther Party, which has always demanded community control of the police, and its supporting organization, the National Committee to Combat Fascism, got things going in the spring of 1970. They met with lawyers and drew up a plan for community control.

The proposal was to amend the city charter to create three separate police departments - one for West Berkeley, where most of the city's blacks live, one for the area surrounding the campus; and the third for Berkeley Hills, the middle and upper class white part of town.

Each district was to be controlled by neighborhood councils representative of the people living in the district. The councils were to establish long range priorities, set day to day policies, and discipline police men and women who violated regulations. All police officers were to be required to live in the district where they worked. At present less than a fifth of the department lives in Berkeley.

There were flaws in the plan. The boundary lines were a little strange, e.g. only the campus district was a single geographical unit; the Berkeley Hills and West Berkeley districts were made up of nonadjacent areas. The matter of funds was not carefully thought out. Budget allocations were to be based on population, while many considered it fairer to allocate according to crime rate. No transition period was provided for the changeover from the present system to the proposed one. The grievance procedures were unclear. And there was a general problem of trust - middle class blacks as well as whites were concerned about losing whatever police protection they thought they had, and held vague fears that they might be turning such an important function over to a bunch of irresponsible longhairs.

Time would have been available to smooth out many of the rough spots. After passage by the voters, the amendment would have required approval by the state legislature and it would have been about a year before the changes were implemented.

But the flaws hurt tactically. The power structure was able to make the most of them. Reactionary forces formed the One Berkeley Community organization, and claimed that the police control amendment would "divide" the city. They managed to convince many

Council members D'Army Bailey and Loni Hancock

blacks that the proposal would segregate Berkeley. This was done in the face of the fact that blacks comprise only four per cent of the present police department.

Just to get this issue into the forefront, however, the radicals worked hard last year. First they obtained over 15,000 signatures to get the amendment on the ballot. It was supposed to have been voted on in November, but officials delayed it until this spring. From last summer until the April election, radicals carried out persistent, though often low-keyed, campaign efforts. One effective technique was the house meeting. Speakers went to homes all over the community to talk with small groups of neighbors about the plan, answer questions, and distribute literature. Parades and rallies were frequent, and bay area bands and the Mime Troupe helped by performing at benefits.

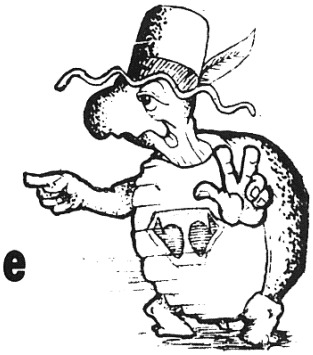
City Council Elections

From a different, less radical direction appeared a growing interest in getting leftish people into public office. The impetus for the April 6 campaign came from the success last November of two candidates strongly in support of the left, state assemblyman Ken Meade, and Congressman Ron Dellums. Both benefited considerably from student votes and campaign work. Inspired by these successes, organizers began a registration drive, getting 10,000 new, mostly young voters on the rolls. This brought the total of registered voters to 64,000, highest in the city's history. Most of the registration work was done by the April 6 Movement, a student-dominated liberal group.

The city council has eight members plus the mayor, who has a vote. Four council seats and the office of mayor were at stake in the April 6 election. Around the first of the year, an agreement was made to run two council candidates to be selected by the Black Caucus, and two council candidates to be chosen by the mostly white April Coalition. The black candidates who won endorsement were attorneys Ira Simmons, 28, and D'Army Bailey, 29. The nominees of the April Coalition were Ilona Hancock, 30, a housewife, and Rick Brown, 28, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley.

All four ran on the April Coalition platform. The platform was a long document put together at open workshops from January 15-19. The workshops covered all kinds of areas - drugs, women's liberation, gay

SALE!
20% off
All Merchandise
May 7-15



THE PURPLE TURTLE

Tired of listening to the same old crap? Bring your favorite records to J & M Sound Reproductions (here at the Turtle) and have them recorded on 4 or 8 track tapes. Ask Mike about psych lights for car

5417 Hampton

The four candidates for the council never backed off from full support of the police control amendment. Some of the campaign literature mentioned only that - "Community control of the police, elect Bailey, Brown, Hancock, and Simmons." Ron Dellums and Ken Meade supported the amendment, all four council candidates, and Widener for mayor. The apparent prestige of Dellums was striking. It seemed that almost every piece of April Coalition/Black Caucus literature invoked the name of Dellums – "Ron Dellums Supports Community Control." "Ron Dellums Endorses Bailey, Brown, Hancock, Simmons." A photo of the four candidates joining hands with Dellums in the center was widely used.

The candidates worked hard. They appeared at countless house meetings, park rallies and church and school benefits. Their posters were displayed everywhere, especially in the residential and commercial areas around the campus.

Both the council campaign and the community control of police drive evoked real fear from the right. The Berkeley Daily Gazette ran huge scare headlines nearly every day. The more liberal and subtle San Francisco Chronicle treated the "prospect of a city government run by radicals" as a haunting spectre. Two weeks before the election, Ronald Reagan said the possible victory by the April Coalition/Black Caucus candidates "should serve as a warning to every community that 'it can happen here.'"

But the right wasn't well-organized. Most of the fire was concentrated on defeating the police amendment. Whatever work the right did for the council campaign was hampered by the fact that there were too many candidates and they split the conservative votes. The left had solved that problem by insisting on unity. No potential candidate was considered for endorsement by the April Coalition or the Black Caucus unless he or she agreed not to run if they did not get the endorsement.

The Results

The top vote getter for councilman was Edward Kallgren, a moderate. Bailey, Hancock, and Simmons, in that order, won the other three seats. Brown was fifth. After a recount and a legal fight over absentee ballots, Widener won the race for mayor by less than 100 votes over establishment candidate Wilmont Sweeney. Since Widener's council seat is now vacant, the left is pressuring the council to give it to Brown. But there may well be a deadlock between Bailey, Hancock, Simmons, and Widener on one side, and the four conservative and moderate councilmen on the other. The ninth seat is crucial for either side to get a working majority.

The community control of police amendment suffered a two to one defeat, worse than expected. However, the four liberal/left members of the council are strongly committed to the principle, and it seems that some sort of change in the structure of the police department will come soon, if only in the form of a civilian review board or an ombudsman.

Berkeley radicals are hopeful but not jubilant. Writers in the Tribe called the election "a victory for us," but warned that "we now have to work even harder to make sure that 'our people' come through on their campaign promises." The San Francisco Good Times said, "It is less than a total victory, and will lead to something less than immediate, revolutionary change."

The liberal/left council members now have negative power. They can block some harassment programs, such as last summer's drive by the pigs to get rid of the so-called runaways. They can interfere with university expansion into the community. The council controls the police budget, and may be able to eliminate the helicopters and other "riot" equipment.

Berkeley Mayor Warren Widener

But to really attempt some changes, they will need Brown's vote, and then some. The position of mayor is virtually powerless. The real control over the police, for example, lies with the city manager. To oust him requires six council votes. The left hopes to eventually terminate that job entirely. The city manager is a powerful position, and is insulated from responsibility to the voters. The city manager is the full time executive of the Berkeley government; the mayor and council members are part time.

Thus to effect meaningful, positive innovations, the Berkeley radicals must secure a majority on the council, and then see to it that their representatives don't sell them out.

For Export?

Radicals all over the country will be waiting to see what can be accomplished in Berkeley. But aside from simple interest in what another community is doing, there is the question of whether the electoral efforts should be copied. Berkeley political people have an extraordinary, and often annoying, self-consciousness as a model for the rest of the nation. At many pre-election rallies, the theme that Berkeley is an "incubator" for political strategies and that "if we can do it here, people everywhere will pick up on it," was reiterated.

The Outlaw rapped with a member of the Berkeley Red Family, which did a considerable amount of work on the police control amendment, about this. She said that the liberal politicos who managed the April Coalition campaigns have been giving interviews to the straight press which have the effect of encouraging anyone anywhere to run someone for office. She cautioned that it would be bad politically if radicals just plunged headlong into electoral politics. A Berkeley-style campaign might be feasible in rather unique communities like Madison and Cambridge (large universities in medium size towns with histories of heavy left activity), but not in very many other communities.

There are some benefits to be gained from electoral campaigns, even if you don't win. They provide an easy means of reaching people and raising the issues you want raised – through house meetings, rallies, and the press. Many Berkeley organizers feel that getting a good discussion going on an issue like community control of the police was an important first step. Campaigns get people together; in some parts of Berkeley there are now neighborhood organizations that didn't exist a few months ago.

But there are many traps in electoral politics. The woman from the Red Family feels that it is dangerous to simply run candidates without having clearly defined radical issues. It was important for Berkeley that radicals were already working on the police control issue independent of, and prior to, the campaign for city council. The left was able to keep pressure on the candidates so that they didn't back away from full support of community control of the police. There are so many deals offered that it is always tempting to soften one's politics.

It's not easy to find candidates with good politics who also have a chance of winning. The April Coalition/Black Caucus candidates were hardly flaming radicals. Rick Brown was probably the most radical, and he may not make it. Loni Hancock has promised to fight the male chauvinism of the local government (she noted that the city advertises government jobs in the "men wanted" column of the Chronicle), but she also seemed to dig describing herself as a "housewife." The candidates were good, humane people who will have to be trusted to follow through on their platform. This is another problem: there is no absolute guarantee that a candidate, once elected, will not sell the radical community short.

Finally there is the matter of just how far we can go via the ballot box. Will the men who run American society stick by their own rules to the bitter end? The question is relevant for a U.S. city with 100,000 people as well as for a foreign country with 10,000,000 people. When Chile elected Salvador Allende as its first Marxist president last fall, the world asked, "Will the United States tolerate it?" A columnist in the Berkeley Tribe shares the pessimism of many of us:

"I don't think the ruling classes, castes and elites who have the guns will let either Allende or Dellums and us get away with peaceful revolution for long. They have too much to lose to get hung up on sportsmanship."

SOLEDAD 3 BEATEN

Pretrial hearings for the Soledad Three in the San Francisco municipal court building ended April 6 with an attack on the three defendants by sheriff's deputies in the open courtroom. After judge Walter F. Calgagno quickly dispensed with two motions made by the defense attorneys, a deputy attempted to seize personal papers from the hands of George Jackson, one of the three defendants who are accused of killing a Soledad state prison guard.

Jackson refused to give up his papers and the deputy began hitting him. Other policemen joined in the scuffle and struck the two other defendants and supporters of the Soledad Brothers attending the hearings. When it ended, three spectators had been arrested and beaten.

A defense attorney said Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo, and John Cluchette, the defendants, had suffered facial bruises and cuts. Calgagno denied a defense motion for a transfer of the three men from San Quentin prison to San Francisco county jail and set August 9 as their trial date. Some 150 people marched from the courthouse steps following the hearing to a nearby park for a rally in support of the Soledad Three and all political prisoners.

sharpsville repeat

South African police killed 12 people and arrested dozens last month when they opened fire on some 40,000 black and "colored" people who had rallied to protest a rise in bus fares in Port Elizabeth, South The demonstration was reported to be the most militant demonstration against the racist regime since the Sharpeville demonstration in March, 1960.

Several hundred people surrounded police vans, stoning them and police, and built street barricades with rocks, old furniture, tree stumps and other objects in order to resist arrest. Two thousand people attacked a police station. March 21 marked the eleventh anniversary of the Sharpeville uprising, when 72 black people in a mass demonstration protesting racial pass laws were killed.

LETTER

Dear Sir:

In your March 5-25 edition of the Outlaw you had an article dealing with the Angela Davis rally. We feel that whenever your paper covers a public rally of any kind, the article dealing with the subject should be more objective and not necessarily reflect the opinions of the writer.

For example, the writer talks about Brother Omar and the Black Patriot Party, and in one paragraph of his article says the following: "Militancy can lead to either left or right politics. Black Militancy when devoid of anti-capitalist or anti-ruling class sentiments, is pure fascism. The Black Patriot Party seems to represent just such an extreme." In regard to this statement, it is partly true that such militancy can lead to left or right politics, but it is wrong to conclude that the Black Patriot Party, which is a nationalist organization, is also fascist.

Our objective on the left must always be to build the bridges for unity between the black and white and not to sow the seeds of confusion. The capitalists play this game without our adding to it. We must be watchful of how we use labels, and not label people or groups irresponsibly.

In paragraph three the writer said,"CP politics are bankrupt and not only to new left whites. The CP has made its peace with capitalism. It is not into building a revolutionary movement. It has nothing to offer blacks who have already taken militant action against institutional racism; it has nothing to offer Angela Davis, except perhaps some money." By what logic or conclusions does he come to the erroneous decision that the CP policies are bankrupt and that the CP has made peace with capitalism? If this were so, then why does the capitalist establishment constantly single out the CP for its main attacks? When some of the people on the new left commit irresponsible acts, some of these acts are blamed on the Communists, even though they are in no way responsible.

The arrest and the constant attacks on Angela Davis is proof positive that the writer is wrong in the conclusions that he draws. The CP has far from made peace with capitalism. On the contrary, it is in the front line of struggle and the first line of defence of the American working class.

The CP has much to offer black people. In the April 1st edition of the Daily World magazine section is an article dealing with white chauvinism, by Gus Hall, who said the following: "White chauvinism remains the most persistent and widespread poisonous ideological current influencing the thinking of white masses. It is the moving spirit and the ugliest segment of U.S. great power chauvinism. It is the main obstacle to Black-white unity. In the struggle against racism, in the struggle for Black Liberation, in the struggle for Black-white unity, in the struggle against white chauvinism, our Party has stood and continues to stand far in advance of any class organization or any organization on the Left."

Does this sound like an organization that is bankrupt and has nothing to offer whites as well as blacks? I would suggest that the author of this article and the staff of the Outlaw read some CP literature, which is current material, and also subscribe to the Daily World.

There is really no such thing as the New Left and the Old Left. There is only the right and the left. The role of those who belive in Socialism and profess to fight against capitalism must be one of building unity. This does not mean that there will be no differences, but it should mean that we should stop attacking each other so much and save our energy to fight against the common class enemy. P.S. It is essential that this unity be forged so that we can prevent a fascist takeover and advance the cause of peace, socialism and democracy.

Free Angela Davis and all political prisoners! All power to the people!

Sincerely,
Elliott Waxman, Circulation
Manager of the Daily World

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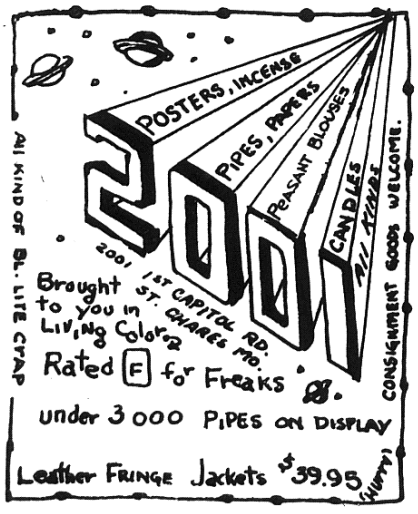

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SPYING ON THE FBI

Earlier this year after young underground leftists had swollen the FBI's Ten Most Wanted List to 16 for the first time in history, Newsweek quoted a "high justice department official" as saying: "lets face it. What we're involved in is a guerrilla war against the kids and so far the kids are winning."

Last month the FBI lost another battle in that war when The Committee to Investigate the FBI liberated over 1000 files from a small FBI office in Media Pennslylvania and began releasing them in batches to movement groups around the country.

The most interesting document released so far is an inter-FBI nesletter entitled "New Left Notes". The newsletter encourages agents to keep up the harrassment of students and long-hairs in order to increase their paranoia.

"...more interviews with these subjects and hanger-ons are in order for plenty of reasons chief of which are it will enhance the paranoia endemic in these circles and will further serve to get the point across that there is an FBI agent behind every mail box. In addition, some will be overcome by the overwhelming personalities of the contacting agent and volunteer to tell all- perhaps on an ongoing basis. The director has okayed PSI's and SI's (informers) age 18 to 21. We have been blocked off from this critical age group in the past. Let us take advantage of this opportunity."

Another internal memorandum on the New Left warns informants not to get too carried away with their work.

"Again on the subject of informants, there have been a few instances where security informants in the New Left got carried away during demonstrations, assaulted police, ect. The key word in informants, according to Bureau supervision, is 'control'. They define this to mean that while our informants should be privy to everything going on and should rise to the maximum level of their ability in the New Left Movement, they should not become the person who carries the gun, throws the bomb, does the robbery or by some specific violative overt act becomes a deeply involved participant. This is a judgement area and any action which seems to border on it should be discussed." A number of the files contained orders

In addition to releasing the documents the Committee to Investigate the FBI also sent letters to a long list of FBI informants telling them that their names were going to be made public. "We regret that this action was necessary," the letter says, "but these are troubled times, and the struggle for freedom and justice in this society can never succeed if people continue to betray their brothers and sisters."

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To be considered for publication, articles and letters must carry the signature and phone number of the author, but name will be withheld on request.

Cost per issue: 25 cents. Subscriptions are $5 for twenty issues, free to G.I.'s and prisoners. Store distributors and street hawkers are needed. Call 721-3170 for details.

Call 647-9379 for advertising information.

There will be a meeting to criticize the OUTLAW on Monday, May 10, at 7:30 pm, at 524 Melville in U. City.

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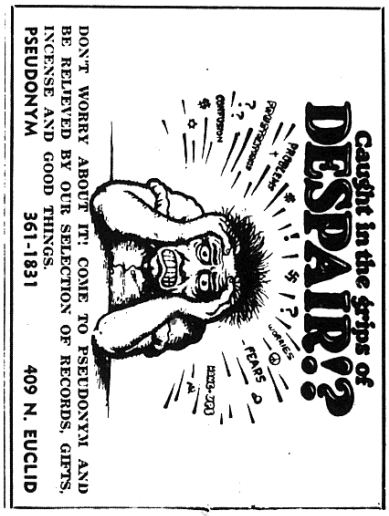

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SHOOTING UP THE WAR

Communism is not the only thing Amerika is dealing with in Southeast Asia. Up to 83 percent of the world's opium/heroin is grown in northwestern Burma, northern Thailand, and Laos -- a region known as the "Fertile Triangle". This opium is nurtured under the watchful eye of Amerika and her various Asian puppets and is transported via the U.S. military and U.S.-supported airlines. The Amerikan Opium War has created a support system for trade in narcotics that is unparalleled in modern history.

Most of the opium goes to the United States, where heroin is now THE major killer of young people between 18 and 35. The Nixon administration -- which claims to be waging war against narcotics -- has, in fact, created an opium trade unimpeded by boundaries, scruples, or customs agents and fed by the free flow of military personnel through the capitals of the Orient. According to Ramparts, "The opium trade has been systemized, given U.S. technological expertise and a shipping and transportation network as pervasive as the U.S. presence itself."

In 1968, a 25-year old black man went to Vietnam in hopes of getting in on the dope business. There was plenty of dope, "lots of crystals (heroin) all over the place," but, he said, all the business was controlled by "a group like the Mafia. It was tight and there wasn't room for me." The only way he could make it was to go to work for Air America.

Air America, established just after World War II as Civil Air Transport, was founded by General Claire Channault. Chennault's wife Madame Anna Chennault, columnist Joe Alsop, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, former California Senator William Knowland, and Chief of Intelligence for the State Department Ray Cline are part of a group known as the "China Lobby" which has, over the years, supported Nixon and his policies in Southeast Asia.

The "Fertile Triangle" region is dominated by a band of mercenary Kuomingtang (KMT) troops who are supported by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (and the U.S. Government). The KMT not only takes a cut on all opium moved from Burma to Thailand or Laos, it also maintains opium processing plants of its own. They have helped in the counterinsurgency efforts of the Thai and U.S. governments against the hill tribespeople of Thailand.

"Over the years," reports Carl Strock in the January 30 issue of Far Eastern Economic Review, "eight journalists, including myself, have slipped into Long Cheng (a Laotian opium base) and have seen American crews loading T-28 bombers while armed CIA agents chatted with uniformed Thai soldiers and piles of raw opium stood for sale in the market."

Opium, oil, other natural resources -- these things, much more than anti-communism, are the cement binding together the Amerikan empire in Asia. Gross returns from the opium traffic in Indochina run anywhere from $250 to $500 million per year. And it is not the people who are profitting. The Meo tribe, which grows the "Fertile Triangle" opium, has been rewarded by the CIA in the usual way. Their army has virtually been wiped out, with the average age of the recruits now 15 years, and their population has been reduced from 400,000 to 200,000. Opium/heroin has taken its toll on Americans at home and abroad. Heroin is no longer alien to middle Amerika and U.S. soldiers in Southeast Asia are now dying at a rate of one per day of overdoses.

LITTLE BIG MAN

Little Big Man
with Dustin Hoffman, directed by Arthur Penn

Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee
by Dee Brown
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, $ 10.95
"When people want to slaughter cattle they drive them along until they get them to a corral, and then they slaughter them. So it was with us...My children have been exterminated; my brother has been killed.' Standing Bear of the Poncas

I went to see "Little Big Man" completely unprepared. I had read nothing about the movie, heard little. It was an overwhelming experience.

The first scene announced thatthis is afilm concerning "genocide the systematic destruction of a people." Jack Crabbe, an old "Indian fighter" portrayed by Hoffman, tells the story. Through his experience as a man caught between two worlds, the story of the winning of the West is told. The strength and beauty of the Indian peoples, the communalism and tolerance of each other, is strongly contrasted with the greed and self- destructiveness of white, Christian "civilization." Surprisingly, the movie ends with another rap on genocide.

Last month I read *Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee* a long, scholarly, but angry account of the 30 years during and after the Civil War when the Indian Nations were subdued. Stenography had just gained wide acceptance during that period and much of the book is told through the voices of Indian leaders, recorded during negotiations between whites and Indians. Most of the betrayals and massacres of the movie are fully described in the book. The personal is in the book, too, like the story of two sons of a white trader and an Indian woman. The sons lived back and forth between the two worlds until their mother's tribe was massacred. Then they rode to their father, renounced their white blood and joined their mother's people.

The movie was made with the cooperation of several Indian nations - if the titles are to be believed. I believe it, though perhaps the new Indian Nations now in vigorous rebellion might resent the movie's use of double irony and humor, which could be taken as paternalistic. I don't know.

But the film should speak to all of us - particularly those of us who are a part of the white, Christian, genocidal heritage of America. For the film is very much about today. The images it calls forth from inside us are so much about Vietnam that I found myself wanting to shout it during parts of the film. Although the film could not deal directly with Vietnam, there are references to black "whites" to remind us that it isn't just talking about Indians.

The movie and the book are encouraging. For one thing, the Indian Nations were not completely crushed. Today they are rising once again, and around the world peoples are stopping the genocide of America. And the movie is particualrly encouraging because its lesson is clear - like Jack Crabbe, in the face of genocide, we must find ways to redeem ourselves.

-gene guerrero

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1818 Karl Marx born.
1949. Ford workers strike against speed-up.
"Trial: Denver vs. Lauren Watson" (Black Panther); documentary; ch. 9; 7:30 p.m.
"Winter Soldier Investigation" (film); SIU at Edwardsville

THURSDAY, MAY 6
1970. Women before Senate subcommitee expose Women's Rights bill for a shuck.
"The Cranes Are Flying" (peace film); Kelley Aud., St. Louis U.; $.75; 7:30 p.m.
"Cactus Flower" (play); 3642 Lindell; $2; 8 p.m.
Vets for Peace meeting; Peace Center, 6244 Delmar; 7:30 p.m.
"Hiroshima Mon Amour"; Wohl Center, W.U.; FREE; 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 7
1936. Uprising of Barcelona (Spain) workers."The Saga of Anathan" (von Sternberg flick); Cabinet of Dr. Caligari; $1.25; 8 & 10 p.m.
"The Boys in the Band"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1; 7:30 & 9:45 p.m.
"Red Mountain High" (original anti-war musical); Performing Arts Center; Forest Park Comm. College; $1; 8:30 p.m.
"A Taste of Honey"; Benton Hall, UMSL; $1; 8:30 p.m.
Drama workshop,Black Artists Group; 2665 Washington;$1; 10 - 3 a.m.
"A Star Is Born"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 8midnight
"The Sleeping Car Murder"; Brown Aud., WU; $.75; 8:15 p.m.

Peace-Eye Poets – Joint poetry reading WU Brown Lounge, 8:30 pm, FREE

niggers." (Black Contemporary Art Players); Loretto-Hilton Center; $.50; 8 p.m.
"Children of Paradise"; Wohl Center, W.U.; $1.25; 7:30 & 10:30 p.m.

THURSDAY; MAY 13
1846. U.S. declared war on Mexico in order to seize land and extend slave territory.
"Birth of a Black Creation..."; see 5/12
"Ashes and Diamonds" (peace film); Kelley Aud., St. Louis U.; $.50; 7:30 p.m.
"Children of Paradise"; see 5/12

FRIDAY, MAY 14
"They Shoot Horses, Don't They"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1; 7:30 & 9:45 p.m.
"Birth of a Black Creation. . ."; see 5/12
"Cactus Flower"; see 5/6
"Insurrection" (LeRoi Jones) and "The First Militant Minister"; 3974 Delmar, Mid-city Cultural Center; $2.50; 8 p.m.
"Freaks" (1932 horror flick); Cabinet of Dr. Caligari; $1.25; 8 & 10 p.m.
"Joe Egg" (play); Brown Hall, WU; $.50; 8 p.m.
"The Bad Seed"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight

SATURDAY, MAY 15
1869. National Women's Suffrage Assc. formed. Chicago; Kiel Convention Hall; 8 p.m.
"My Hustler" (Warhol); Graham Chapel, WU; $1.50; 8 p.m.
"Cactus Flower"; see 5/6
"Freaks"; see 5/14; 8, 10, & 12 p.m.
"Joe Egg"; see 5/14
"Camelot" (film); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 p.m.

Caligari; $1.25; 8 & 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 22
Blood of a Poet" (Cocteau) & "Hold Me While I'm Naked"; Graham Chapel, WU; $1.50; 8 p.m.
"Masque of the Red Death"; see 5/21; 8, 10, & 12 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 23
1934. Bonnie & Clyde ambushed
Poetry reading; 3648 Washington; FREE; 8 p.m.
"Masque of the Red Death"; see 5/21; 7 & 9 p.m.
String Quartet concert; Steinberg Hall, WU; FREE; 8 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 24
1744. Jean-Paul Marat born
Jesus Christ - Superstar; Kiel Opera House; 8 p.m.
Winter Soldier Investigation (tape); KDNA, 102.5 FM; 6:1.. p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 25
1895. Oscar Wilde sentenced (for being gay).
Various films by Nelson, Brakhage & Maas; Graham Chapel, WU; $1.50; 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26
1780. Indians win battle of St. Louis
1854. Masses in Boston attack Federal Court House attempting to free Anthony Burns, a captured fugitive slave. Attempt failed but no fugitive slave was ever again returned from Massachusetts

the spirit of uncle ho lives on

The ancients liked to sing about natural beauty:
Snow and flowers, moon and wind, mist,
mountains, and rivers.
Today's poems should contain iron and steel,
And poets, too, should come forward and fight!
Ho Chi Minh

SATURDAY, MAY 8
Drama Workshop, BAG; see 5/7
"Red Mountain High"; see 5/7
"The Saga of Anathan"; see 5/7; 8, 10, & 12 p.m.
"A Taste of Honey", see 5/7
"Yaquils" (French play produced by City Players); 3207 Washington Ave.; $2; 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 9
1800. John Brown born.
Livingston Taylor; WU quad; 8 p.m.
Mary Travers; Kiel Opera House; 7 p.m.
Oliver Lake Ensemble; 2665 Washington (BAG); $1; 7 - 11 p.m.
"Red Mountain High "; see 5/7; 3 p.m.
"The Saga of Anathan"; see 5/7; 7 & 9 p.m.
"The Sleeping Car Murder"; see 5/7; 2:30 p.m.
"Yaquils"; see 5/8; 7:30 p.m.
"A Taste of Honey"; see 5/7

MONDAY, MAY 10
1968. Latin Quarter (Paris) barricaded.
"Roots of Bluegrass"; KDNA, 102.5 FM; 7 p.m.

Criticism of OUTLAW; 524 Melville; 7:30 p.m.
"Johnny Guitar"; Wohl Center, WU; $.50; 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 11
1891. Pullman strike began
"Masculine - Feminine"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12
"Birth of a Black Creation or just mostly

SUNDAY, MAY 16
Copy deadline for next OUTLAW
"Cactus Flower," see 5/6
"Freaks"; see 5/14; 7 & 9 p.m.
"Joe Egg"; see 5/14
"Rising of the Moon"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 17
1970. Chiang Ching died. Led Red Guard, spent life helping Chinese women take control of their work places and gain equal rights.
"The Pentagon is Running Free" (tape w/Seymour Hersh); KDNA, 102 5 FM; 10 a.m.
"Left-Handed Gun"; Wohl Center, WU; $.50; 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 18 1814. Michael Bakunin born.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19
1890. Ho Chi Minh born.
1925. Malcolm X born.
"Homage to Ho Chi Minh" (film--French communist production); Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 & 9:15 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 20
Medical Commission for Human Rights; KDNA, 102.5 FM;
Vets for Peace meeting; see 5/6

FRIDAY, MAY 21
The Carpenters; Kiel Opera House; 8 p.m.
Johnny Cash; Kiel Convention Hall; 8 p.m.
"Masque of the Red Death"; Cabinet of Dr.

THURSDAY, MAY 27
1878. Isadora Duncan born.
"Under Milkwood" (Dylan Thomas); Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Comm. College; FREE; 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 28
"Under Milkwood", (see 5/27)
"The Lower Depths " (Renoir); Cabinet of Dr. Caligari; $1.25; 8 & 10 p.m.

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Welfare Coalition 862-6637
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